The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6163.—VOL. XXXIX.] MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 1st of March, at No. 30, Palmer-street, Mrs. George Eld, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Eldershaw, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Donaldson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st March, by special license, at 133, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, LL.D., William Horning, of Sydney, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. George Cameron, Eskdale, William River.

On the 3rd of March, at Ringwood, by the Rev. Robert Blain, of Hinton, Richard Tarrant Russell, Esq., of Burradoo, Stroud, son of the late Major William Russell, of H. M. 20th Regiment, to Elizabeth Muir Dun, eldest daughter of Thomas Dun, Esq., of Ringwood, Raymond Terrace.

On the 3rd of March, at the Oaks Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, Mr. William Inglis, of Craigend, to Flora, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Montpellier, Oaks.

On the 5th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. George Gurney, H. Macey Lay, Esq., of the Electric Telegraph Department, second son of John Lay, Esq., of New York, U. S. A., and nephew of the Honorable George W. Lay, formerly United States Minister at the Court of Sweden, to Louisa R., eldest daughter of the late C. Henry Hoskins.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 19th February, of apoplexy, at her residence, Shamrock Inn, Wellington Road, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Jones, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 4th March, at Zimri, Orange, Mrs. William Tucker Evans.

On the 4th instant, at her father's residence, Ellen, only daughter of Mr. William Henry Beattie, Sussex-street, aged 13 months.

On the 7th instant, at his residence, Bulanaming-street, Redfern, Mr. David Baillie, aged 29 years.

At her late residence, Balmain, Cecilia Elizabeth, infant daughter of Captain H. O'Reilly, aged 1 year and 7 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship EMEU, Thomas Small, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, 11th of MARCH, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.

Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding and linen, stewards' fees, and all other charges, except for hotel expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

A reduction of one-sixth of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party, would be equal to the full charge for the four adult passengers.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 12 Station in the Desert, a distance of 25 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.

Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, ½ per cent.

NOTICE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "EMEU."—Passengers by this steamship will please pay the balance of their passage money on or before MONDAY, the 8th current.

All heavy baggage must be on board on TUESDAY, the 9th.

A steam tender will leave the Circular Quay on THURSDAY, the 11th, at noon precisely, to convey passengers and their light luggage on board.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.
Royal Mail Office, 1, Margaret-street, Sydney.

PIC-NICS, Moving Furniture, Landing Emigrants and Luggage. Steamers always ready for Hire. Balmain Steam Ferry, Gas Company's Wharf.

STEAM to BALMAIN from Gas Company's Whar every ten minutes. Fares, 3d.

WATERVIEW BAY FERRY.—From the Dock at the hours, and from the Gas Works at the half-hours.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Daily for this favourite watering place, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12, noon, and 6 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay. Phœnix Wharf, 1st March.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), an extra Boat will leave Manly at 3 for Sydney, and Sydney for Manly at 4 p.m.

STEAM to PARRAMATTA.—These favourite boats ply as under, viz.—
From PARRAMATTA at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
" SYDNEY at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.
Calling at intermediate piers.
An extra boat leaves for Ryde at 6 p.m., from Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m.
On SUNDAYS: From Sydney at 9 a.m.; from Parramatta, 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 1st March.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The NORA CREINA, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
Phœnix Wharf, 8th March.

STEAM to the CLYDE RIVER, BRAIDWOOD DIGGINGS.—The MIMOSA, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon, leaving the Clyde for Sydney, every Thursday, at noon.
Phœnix Wharf, 8th March, 1858.

STEAM to ULLADULLA.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock. Phœnix Wharf, 8th March, 1858.

STEAM to MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The ILLAWARRA, on THURSDAY next, at noon, returning on the following Tuesday. Phœnix Wharf, 8th March.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV. on THURSDAY, the 11th, at 9 p.m., via Newcastle, leaving the Manning on Monday. Phœnix Wharf, 8th March, 1858.

STEAM to THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The FENELLA, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.
TELEGRAPH, to MELBOURNE, calling at Twofold Bay, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TO-NIGHT (Monday), at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for HOBART TOWN, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12, NOON, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner GLEANER is now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR THE MACLEAY.—The schooner STAG. Apply on board, Union Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—The FLOWER OF WEXFORD leaves THIS EVENING.
T. ALLEN, agent, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooners JOSEPHINE and SANCHO PANZA are now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR LISMORE and NORTHERN RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trading schooner RODERICK DHU, landing passengers and cargo at all intermediate parts of the above river.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf. N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

BRILLIANT, for MORETON BAY.—Sails TO-MORROW, is now filling up at Town's Wharf, and can take a few more tons in addition if sent down in the course of the day.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The smart favourite trader, BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and will sail on TUESDAY next.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

KETCH VISION, for PAMBULA and TWOFOLD BAY.—This fast-sailing vessel will sail next TUESDAY, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Mr. Croft's Wharf, bottom of King-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known schooner CAROLINE SMITH, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having a considerable portion already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR LAUNCESTON (in lieu of the FRANCIS)—The first-class schooner RAVEN, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER Direct, and (if sufficient inducement offer) OTAGO.)—The smart A1 teak-built clipper FRANCIS, Captain BROWN, now loading at the Grafton Wharf, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper schooner GAZELLE, PHILIP JONES, commander, is now daily expected and will be despatched within a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The fine frigate-built passenger ship, KONING WILLEM II., 1015 tons, G. VAN EYK MENKMAN, commander, will positively sail on the 15th instant. Has two first and three second class berths still disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary, to the commander on board; to MERRILL and LEAVITT; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Sailing regularly on the first of each month (weather permitting) throughout the year.

This well-known and favourite line of clippers, belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., and consisting of the fastest ships in the Australian trade, will leave Sydney punctually as above.

Shippers are requested to take notice that in order to ensure the necessary regularity, no cargo will be received alongside after the 25th of each month.

Intending passengers are requested to examine the superior accommodations of this splendid fleet. Passages can be secured for any desired month upon application to the agents.

STAR OF PEACE, JAMSON, 1113 tons register, will sail 1st April, 1858.
OMAR PASHA, THOMSON, 1124 tons register, will sail 1st May.
PHŒNICIAN, 487 tons, T. MITCHELL, will sail 1st June, 1858.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The fine fast-sailing clipper ship SHOOTING STAR, 1370 tons register, will leave Melbourne for Liverpool about 6th April.

Fares—Saloon...	...	£60
Second cabin...		35
Third ...	...	25 and 20

with an allowance for steam fare to Melbourne. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON, to sail in a few days, for wool and cabin passengers only, the splendid new A1 ship LANSDOWNE, 715 tons register, RICHARDSON, commander; has nearly all her cargo on board. Wool received either at the Circular Quay, or at Marsden and Co.'s wool shed. Has a full poop, in which one large stern cabin and two side cabins are disengaged. An experienced surgeon goes home in the ship. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON (to follow the Lansdowne), the fine A1 ship GENERAL WYNDHAM, 600 tons, ROBERTSON, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo stowed, and will be quickly despatched. Excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The 13 years A1 new clipper ship DAPHNE, Captain CLAPROTH, has now the whole of her dead weight and the bulk of her requirements of wool. Shippers may therefore rely upon her punctual dispatch at the close of the month.

Has very excellent cabin accommodations, for which, or engagement of freight, apply to the Commander, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, the British-built schooner GILBERT JAMIESON, carrying about 180 tons dead weight, at a light draught of water, coppered and copper-fastened; rigging, sails, anchors and chains, &c. Are all in excellent order, and she is well found in stores. Apply on board, off the Gas Works; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

N.B.—If not sold by To-morrow this vessel will proceed to sea.

FREIGHT for CHINA and MANILA.—Vessels bound for Hongkong, Shanghai, or Manila, can obtain coals from the undersigned on freight, for account of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf 21st January, 1858.

FOR CHARTER.—Wanted, a Vessel, of 150 to 250 tons, to take Coals from Newcastle to a Southern port. No detention, and every chance of a return freight. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, a New Centre-board Cutter YACHT, built by Holdsworth, and launched the 26th January last. She is 20 feet keel, 23¼ feet over all, and 7 feet 10 inches beam, copper fastened, and partly decked. To be seen at Yates's, Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to D. CAMPBELL, 12, Wyld-street, Woolloomooloo.

QUEEN OF THE AVON from Liverpool.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately, for Towns' Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be landed and stored at the risk of the consignees. R. TOWNS and CO.

HELLESPONT, from NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately for Towns' Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and landed at the consignees' risk and expense. R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

RATES AT MORT'S DRY DOCK, WATERVIEW BAY:—
Docking and undocking, One Shilling per ton.
Dock-dues, for every day, sixpence per ton.
Vessels of 200 tons, and under, as per agreement.
Ships of any tonnage taken into dock up to 20 feet water.
The Royal Mail steamer Simla, of 2449 tons, drawing 18 feet water, was taken into dock, her bottom cleaned, and painted with one coat of Peacock's patent, and turned out to her moorings in 24 hours.
The best workmen only employed at this establishment, and all work executed in the best, workmanlike manner.
Shipwrights work
Joiners
Mast and block makers
Ship engineering and smiths' work, and every branch of work connected with the building and refitting of vessels.
Mast-head shears on the premises capable of lifting forty tons; hulks and barges for storing cargo or lightening ship, previous to docking, &c., &c.
Dry Dock Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ROUNTREE and CO

NOTICE to Holders of Wheat and Flour.—Messrs. BERKELMAN and BATE, having spare power, are prepared to grind wheat and re-dress flour, in large or small quantities. Steam Mill, George-street North.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS.—Messrs. BERKELMAN and BATE, having added to their machinery Rice Cleaners, are prepared to screen any quantity, on most reasonable terms. Steam Mills, George-street North, March 8th.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Major GRANT will, until further notice, attend at the Government Domain, Parramatta, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY in each week, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., for the purchasing Horses for the Indian army. The class of stock required are geldings or entires from 4 to 7 years, 15 hands and upwards, and up to heavy weights. D. M. SCOBIE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Mr. BURT continues to Inspect and Purchase Horses suited for cavalry purposes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at the Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets January 28th.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—MISS FREEMAN has a vacancy for two boarders. 29, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION, by a Lady accustomed to tuition. Terms, two guineas per quarter. Reference to Mr. NORRIE, 180, Pitt-street.

AN AFRICAN LION to be seen at ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street. Admission: adults 1s., children 6d.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—Just received from Moreton Bay, 1000 choice and rare birds, in excellent condition and superb plumage, and now selling, together with every description of living song and stuffed birds, glass shades, opossum skin rugs, and other curiosities, at J. S. PALMER'S, naturalist, &c., No. 17, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE and Oyster Saloon, 2 and 4, Hunter-street, next George-street.

EXCELLENT DINNERS daily, from 12 till 3, one shilling each. Soups best quality.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 243, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic and Crayon Artist.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALEXANDER M'LELLAN, from Scotland, will hear of a Friend, by writing to Miss A. T. SPALDING, with —. Dodds, Esq., East Maitland, Hunter River.

CHRISTIAN RYNARD, who was in Mr. Richards' employ in Bathurst, in January, 1856, will please communicate with MICHAEL UNGAR, his countryman, Cooperwork, Manning River.

MR JAMES STEWART HULME, formerly of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, London, and, when last heard of, was living as an overseer at a sheep station in Woodstock, Lexton, Victoria. When he left home about five years ago, his description was as follows:—Rather tall and stout, and about 35 years of age. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, either personally or by letter, addressed to A. B. LAW, 250, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The Farewell BENEFIT and Last Appearance of MR. W. H. STEPHENS, previous to his departure for England, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Further particulars in future announcement.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Ladies and Gentlemen Professionals (musical or dramatic) desirous of engaging for—or assisting at—the Farewell Benefit of Mr. W. H. Stephens, will oblige by calling at the Prince of Wales Hotel, THIS DAY (Monday), at 3 o'clock; or communicating with Mr. W. H. STEPHENS, 129, Elizabeth-street South.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great Attraction TO-NIGHT.—The celebrated Drama, entitled GUY MANNERING, OR THE GYPSY'S PROPHECY; and the laughable Comic Drama of ROBERT MACAIRE.

GUY MANNERING.—This celebrated Scotch Drama never fails to attract a good house, when the principal characters are well cast. Meg Merrilies, Dominie Sampson, Dandie Dinmont, are especial favourites, and in these characters many artistes have risen to fame. Bishop's quaint music lends an additional charm to the gypsy-like tone that pervades this drama. It will be represented TO-NIGHT, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, with an excellent cast. Mrs. Guerin, as MEG MERRILIES; Prof. Howson, as the DOMINIE; Burford, as DIRK HATTERICK; Stewart, as GABRIEL the GYPSY; and Mungall, as the noble-hearted DANDIE DINMONT.

ROBERT MACAIRE.—This laughable Comic Drama will conclude the evening's entertainment at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, TO-NIGHT. ROBERT MACAIRE, Mr. Rayner; JACK STROP, Mr. James Simmonds.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 precisely. Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes to hold 8 persons, £1 1s. each. Monthly tickets, £1 1s. per month, to be had at the box office. JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Grand Bal Costume THIS EVENING. Gentlemen's tickets, 7s. 6d.; ladies' ditto, 5s.; double tickets, 10s. 6d. M. C., Mr. Jackson; J., Mr. Adolphus.

GRAND BAL COSTUME, THIS EVENING, Monday, at the Pavilion de Belle Vue, South Head Road. Tickets of admission 4s., ditto ladies 2s. SMITH and SON, proprietors.

GRAND CONCERTS!!!—Having completed their grand Melbourne-Sydney overland tour, Madame M. HAIMBERGER (late Kramer) and Miss MARY KRAMER, the celebrated Alpine and Tyrolese Minstrels, and Mr. JULIUS HAIMBERGER, violinist, will perform shortly in Sydney. Particulars, &c., so soon as possible in further advertisements.

SACRED CONCERT.—On THURSDAY EVENING, March 11th, the New ORGAN now erected in the Hall of the School of Arts, in Pitt-street, will be opened, when the Members of Chizlett's Upper Singing School will repeat the Concert given in the St. James' Schoolroom on the 25th of last month. For programme, see the HERALD on Thursday morning. Tickets for reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.—may be had of Smith and Gardner; Moffitt; and Johnson, musicseller, Pitt-street; King, Market-street; and of Clarke, stationer, George-street. Organist, J. CORDNER. Conductor, C. CHIZLETT. Doors open half-past seven.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last Concert will be given at the end of the month. JOHN DEANE, secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members of the Orchestra and Associates, who intend rendering assistance at the next Concert, are requested to attend punctually each practice meeting, viz., MONDAY EVENINGS, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the rooms of the society. JOHN DEANE, secretary. 16, Jamison-street.

LAND LEAGUE.—A MEETING of the League will be held THIS EVENING, Monday, at half-past 7 o'clock, to elect officers and a committee, &c. Subject for discussion—"Does Land Jobbing or Landlordism promote the Prosperous Settlement of an Agricultural Population?" Juvenile Temperance Hall, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo. WILLIAM BLACKMAN, Hon. Sec.

TO W. HOWE, Esq., Senior Magistrate of the District of Campbelltown.—Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the District of Campbelltown, beg most respectfully to request you to convene a MEETING of the inhabitants of the district, to be holden at the Court-house Campbelltown, on a day named by yourself, to take into consideration the advisability of framing a scheme to carry out a Demonstration of a public character in connection with the Opening of the Railway Extension to Campbelltown, which, we trust, will be in accordance with your views, and

We beg most respectfully to remain,
Your obliged servants,
(Here follow signatures.)

Reply.—In compliance with the above requisition and for the purpose therein named, I hereby convene a Public MEETING, to be held at the Court-house, Campbelltown, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, at 3 o'clock p.m. W. HOWE, J.P.

CONTRACT FOR RATIONS.—PARRAMATTA.—TENDERS are invited before noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, from parties desirous of supplying, during the ensuing three months, the undermentioned provisions for the use of the Honorable the East India Company's establishment at the Parramatta Depot, Government Domain;—
Bread, first quality, at per pound
Sugar, ditto
Tea, ditto
Coffee, ditto
Rice, ditto
Vegetables, ditto
Flour, first quality, ditto
Beef, ditto
Mutton, ditto
Butter, ditto.

All the articles to be of the best quality of their respective kinds, and supplied daily, in such quantities as may be required, and subject to the approval of the resident commanding officer, Major Grant, from whom, or the agents, Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co., Sydney, any further particulars may be ascertained.

Tenders to be in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Rations," and to be sent in to the Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney.
D. M. SCOBIE,
Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Army.
March 5th, 1858.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a new Church at Mudgee. Amended plans, specifications, and all other necessary information to be seen and obtained at the office of Messrs. WEAVER and KEMP, Pitt-street, Sydney, and at the Parsonage, Mudgee.

Sealed Tenders to be addressed "To the Church Building Committee," under cover to the Rev. JAMES GUNTHER, Mudgee, to be opened on the 16th MARCH (sixteenth), 1858, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

TO CARPENTERS.—Notice.—The time for receiving Tenders for the carpenters' and joiners' work of a House at Hunter's Hill, is EXTENDED to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. WEAVER and KEMP, architects. Pitt-street, March 5.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—The contractor for a Shed for Messrs. Goodlet and Co., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, having failed to complete his contract, TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for the completion of the work. WEAVER and KEMP, architects. Pitt-street, March 5.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for building additions to the Parsonage House of Saint James', Sydney. The plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on the 12th of March.

TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 15th instant, for the Masonry, Joist, Roofing, &c., of outoffices to a House at the Glebe. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of Mr. R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door from the EMPIRE office, to whom the TENDERS are to be addressed. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDERS are required for the necessary Repairs to the American Whaling Barque MONMOUTH. Full particulars can be ascertained at the office of the agents, MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN MOLONEY, Builder.—All Accounts against the above estate are requested to be sent in immediately, to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Solicitors to the Estate, 49, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE STEBONHEATH.—The public are requested to suspend their judgment with respect to the character of the Single Female Immigrants by the Stebonheath, as there is reason to believe that the extraordinary statements made by the Matron are gross exaggerations, if not entirely without foundation.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of JOHN ARCHER, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and effects which were of the above named deceased at the time of his death, be granted to WILLIAM ARCHER, of Gracemere, Fitzroy River, Port Curtis, grazier, the uncle and next of kin of WILLIAM ARCHER, the only son of the said deceased, during the minority of the said WILLIAM ARCHER.

Dated this sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SPAIN and YOUNG, Proctors for the said William Archer, Exchange, Sydney.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION, signed by one hundred and twenty of the electors of the Western Boroughs and inhabitants of the Western District has been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General:—

To his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., and the Executive Council of New South Wales,

The humble petition of the undersigned, electors of the district of the Western Boroughs, and others, the inhabitants of the Western District generally,

Sheweth,—That Richard Machattie, Esquire, the Returning Officer for the electoral district of the Western Boroughs, is notoriously a person of the strongest party bias, and the most inveterate political prejudices. That acting under these influences, the said Richard Machattie has not hesitated during the late election to canvass (as your petitioners are able to prove) electors on behalf of his favourite candidate, and in other ways to exercise all the functions of a not openly-avowed, but at the same time, in truth, most earnest and zealous election agent.

That the conduct of the said Richard Machattie was, at the polling for the late election, flagrantly unfair and unjust towards Arthur Todd Holroyd, the candidate to whom he is well known to have been bitterly opposed.

That this unfairness was shown by his repeatedly originating objections to that gentleman's voters, by his browbeating all of them to whose qualifications any possible objections could be advanced, by his openly thanking an elector for recording his vote in favour of Henry Rotton, and generally by an excited, undignified, and partisan-like demeanour, most unworthy of his high office.

That after the declaration of the poll, and in spite of the strong remarks justly called forth by his previous partial conduct, the said Richard Machattie did not think it unbecoming his position as Returning Officer publicly to share in the party procession of the successful candidate, but was with that gentleman drawn through the town of Bathurst, and by openly cheering the result of the election, and by tolerating, if not actually joining, in the groans bestowed before the residences of those who had supported his opponent, evinced the most shameless disregard of every consideration except that of triumph in the success of his party.

That the said Richard Machattie thus acted at a time when the excitement—produced mainly by his own unfairness—made necessary the most strenuous exertions of the authorities in order to prevent the outbreak of serious riots.

That your petitioners respectfully submit that the conduct of the said Richard Machattie is not only derogatory and degrading to a returning-officer, but that it is also calculated at any time to produce the most serious consequences, by supplying to excited men the additional stimulus of unmistakeable and unbearable injustice.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to remove the said Richard Machattie from the office of Returning Officer for the electoral district of the Western Boroughs.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

£3 REWARD.—STOLEN from the undersigned, at the Little River, on the 31st January last, a Bay PONY, branded HB over C on off shoulder, small white star in the forehead, short switch tail, stands about 13 hands high. The above reward will be paid to any party giving such information to Mr. VIDERS, storekeeper, Braidwood, as will lead to the recovery of the said horse. CHAS. MURRAY CARVER.

£10 REWARD.—STOLEN, from Yass, on the 26th instant, a Bay GELDING, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, branded ⌒ over P on near shoulder, the brand not very plain, a little white on three of the feet, star on forehead, docked tail, broken-in to saddle and harness, but more accustomed to draught. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the horse and conviction of the thief. I. M. BLAKE. Yass, 29th January.

STRAYED on to my Premises, North Shore, a Strawberry COW. The owner may have the same by paying expenses. Apply to ROBERT ROBINSON, builder.

FOUND, on THURSDAY, a Lady's WIG. Apply at Mr. BERNASCONI'S, Pitt-street. The owner can have it by paying the expenses.

NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned against buying a MARE, branded JS near shoulder, Spring Cart and Harness, from THOMAS M'CAULEY, the same being claimed by me. THOMAS KAVANAGH.

CAUTION.—I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by any one without a written order from myself or wife. WILLIAM CHALK, South Head Road.

MONEY.—£2000 to be LENT in sums of not less than £50, on deposit of deeds. JAMES GREER, solicitor, 16, Wentworth-place.

£10,000 TO BE LENT, on City Security only, in sums from £250 upwards. Apply to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Solicitors, 49, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

£150,000 LENT on farms and city property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Warerooms; pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 254, George-street.

FOSS, SON, and CO., wholesale Chemists and Druggists, 219, Pitt-st North. Entrance down the gateway.

HENRY R. REID, Ship and General Broker, Estate Agent and Commission Merchant. Office, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay, Sydney. With connexions in New Zealand, Great Britain and Ireland, United States, and Canada. Reference in Sydney, Messrs. How, Walker, and Co. Colonial produce sold, and orders executed.

JOHN UNWIN, Lace Warehouse, No. 4, Jamison-street Sydney.

JOHN T. WALKER, late Manager at R. Lamb's, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 338, George-street.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer, REMOVED to Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange. Conveyances, Mortgages, &c., prepared with expedition. Money lent on deeds, &c., to any amount.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, removed from 406, Pitt-street, to opposite Barracks Gate, Paddington.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist.—Established in Sydney 1842. No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed to York-street, opposite the Oriental Bank. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO. March 8th.

COFFEE and CHOP HOUSE, next to GLUE'S Labour Office, Pitt-street North.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, 4, Hunter-street, good Board and Lodging £1 per week.

WELL PUMPS.—Well Pumps of all descriptions made, fitted, or repaired, 86, Castlereagh-street.

COOPER and CO.'s Plumbing and Gas Fitting Works, 86, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WATER LAID ON, and Water Pipes repaired with efficiency and dispatch, COOPER and CO., 86, Castlereagh-street.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast, shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

SUMS of from £100 to £2000, to be LENT upon Sydney Freehold Property. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Elizabeth-street North.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

THE undersigned are cash Purchasers of Wool, Tallow and Hides, or will make liberal advances on shipments thereof, consigned to Messieurs Haymith and Co., of London. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 15, Macquarie-place.

PURVIS ROYAL HOTEL, DUBBO, is now opened, with good accommodation for gentlemen travelling with stock; also, good paddocks for cattle.

A number of saddle horses always on hand for SALE.

PUBLICANS' APPLICATIONS for LICENSES, on in active preparation, by Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, as follows, namely:

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Weekly Minimum Balances, irrespective of amount.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—For 15 days, at 3 per cent. per annum.
" For 3 months, at 4 ditto ditto.
" For 6 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto.

Fixed deposits for longer periods to be subject to special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th February, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 19th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid-up Capital, £506,000, with power to increase to one million.
INCREASED RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date, the rate of Interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be 2½ per cent. per annum.
And for fixed Deposits, lodged after this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 15 days' notice ...... 3 per cent. per annum
3 months' ...... 4 ditto ditto.
6 months' ...... 5 ditto ditto.
For money lodged for longer periods, interest allowed according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,200,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—

		Per annum.
Subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal,		3 per cent.
Ditto 3 months ditto	... ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	... ...	5 ditto

On deposits lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.
G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—Applications for Insurance received daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Rate of Premiums, &c., to be obtained at the office. J. B. METCALF, Ship and Insurance Broker. September 20, 1856.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.
Insurances granted on property of every description, at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL REFEREES:
John Mac Farlane, Esq., M.D.
John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.
Detailed prospectuses, forms, and all other information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

STANDARD LYRIC DRAMA, Words and Music—Norma, 15s.; Figaro, 20s.; Sonnambula, 16s.; Der Freischutz, 16s.; Don Juan, 22s.; Lucrezia, 20s.; Fidelio, 19s.; Ernani, 20s.; Zauberflote, 15s.; Iphigenia, 10s.; Faust, 15s.; all strongly bound in ornamental cloth. In half-morocco gilt, 6s. each vol. extra. These operas are complete and carefully revised editions, beautifully printed, small music size, and from their portability well adapted for the bush. The vols. can be sent through the post for 2s. per vol. extra. J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

MUSICAL WONDERS.—Handbook of Fashionable Dance Music, containing 100 quadrilles, waltzes, and galops, 5s 6d.; post free, 6s.
The Ladies' Musical Album—120 pieces of dance music, 7s. 6d.; post free, 8s.
J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street

CHINA MATTING.—Now being landed, and for SALE by the undersigned, 250 rolls white and coloured China matting, in lots to suit the trade. W. DRYNAN and CO., 143, Pitt-street North.

FLOUR DRESSING MACHINE, with fittings of the most approved make; also, a pair of the best French Stones, 3 feet 6 inches, on SALE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S, Clarence-street.

DRAPERY, Drapery, Drapery.—The cheapest house in Sydney for all kinds of general drapery, millinery, &c., &c. New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

DRESS CAPS, Dress Caps, Dress Caps.—Just opened, three cases. New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Wanted, eight or ten passengers to Bathurst. A roomy and nearly new Omnibus will leave Sydney for Bathurst, on FRIDAY, 19th instant (four horses). Fares, £3 each. Families would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. For particulars apply to HALLEY and CLYDE, coach builders, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

AS GARDENER or otherwise.—A Married Man, without family, wishes for a permanent engagement. Is English, aged 26, 7 years in the colony, with good character; wife as Laundress if required. Address J. T. B., Mrs. Partridge's, Crown-lane, Woolloomooloo.

AS SHOPMAN or STOREMAN.—Employment wanted by an active Young Man, who writes a good hand, and can keep plain accounts. Has been some time in a wine and spirit merchant's. Excellent testimonials, and town reference. Address S. R., HERALD Office.

AS NEEDLEWOMAN, or Parlourmaid and Needlewoman. Address L. C., 6, Whittell's-buildings, Bathurst-street.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a situation as Governess. No objection to the country. Address L. Z., HERALD Office.

APPRENTICE WANTED, to learn the Engraving Business. Apply to C. GODDARD, Pitt-street.

A STABLEMAN wanted. Apply to the Manager of the H. I. E. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

BARMAN wanted. Good references required. Apply at the Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted for a boy, eight years old, in a Protestant Family, a few miles from Sydney. Apply, stating terms, X.A.B., HERALD Office.

COTTAGE wanted, containing 6 rooms, accessible by rail, water, or omnibus, with garden and good water. Address, stating terms, to F. S., HERALD Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—The undersigned is desirous of renting a detached House or Cottage, in the suburbs, suitable for a family. It must be easy of access to town, and at a moderate rental, or he would be willing to treat with any gentleman leaving the colony for a partially furnished house, for six, nine, or twelve months; in the latter case he would not require plate, cutlery, table linen, beds or bedding, books, pictures, or kitchen and laundry utensils of any kind. Possession required by the 28th March next. R. W. LAYTON, Exchange-corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

LADY ARTIST.—Wanted, a Lady capable of colouring photographic portraits. DENSLOW, 90, King-st.

PARRAMATTA.—Wanted, an active Woman as Plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. DALY, George-street.

PAINTERS WANTED. Apply early. KING and ROBERTS, next Lenehan's, Castlereagh-street.

REQUIRED, a General Servant at the Queen at Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TEAMS WANTED for Orange, Tambaroora, Louisa Creek, and Bathurst. Heavy loading. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

TUITION.—A Gentleman, able to instruct in the French, German, and Italian languages, also in mathematics, natural history, &c., is open for an engagement. Apply O. R., Post Office, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Youth with some knowledge of the Drapery business. J. B. HOWELL, Brickfield-hill.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, Hands in the above line. To good workmen liberal wages will be given. Apply to J. D. JONES, 294, George-street, Sydney.

TO BALLASTMEN.—Wanted, 300 tons Ballast, for Ship Queen of the Avon. Apply to R. TOWNS and Co.

TAILORESS wanted. Apply 22, Lower George-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A comfortable home may be secured for one or two young children, in a family of respectability, residing in a healthy suburban situation. Address, NEWTOWN, HERALD Office.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—Wanted, by a thorough Man of business, a situation as Salesman or Storekeeper; has an intimate knowledge of any description of soft goods and business generally; a first-rate connexion, and could bring capital with a view to partnership; first-class references. Address X. X. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED to Purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED, the Public to have a good Dinner and a Glass of Ale, for one shilling, at the "Currency Lass" Luncheon Rooms, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

WANTED, a Wet-Nurse, whose child is at least 6 months old. 63, Dowling-street.

WANTED, by a Youth aged 17, a situation in Store or office. Apply M. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Pork Butcher, to make small goods, at J. GIBBINS', 520, George-street South.

WANTED, a Boy, 12 years old, to make himself generally useful. Southern House, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Female as General House Servant. No. 1, Argyle-place, near Trinity Church, Sydney.

WANTED, a Drayman that knows the Town well. Apply to JAMES DUFFIN, Patent Slip Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Servant to do Needlework, and to assist in house work. Apply to Mrs. J. SMITH, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply, after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, an Assistant Nurserymaid. Apply, after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED to be Known—Portraits, 5s., with case. 290, George street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to F. LARTER, Constitution House, 70, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 20, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, near St. Michael's Church.

WANTED, a Laundress by the day. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, George-street South.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse; also a respectable Woman as Nursemaid. Apply Mrs. BUCKLAND, No. 164, Palmer-street, next Scotch Church.

WANTED, a Nursemaid that can do plain Needlework. Apply CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a General Blacksmith, Married Couples, Farm Servants, and Boys. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man accustomed to Salt and deliver meat. Apply Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, General Servants, for Singleton, Ulladulla; and a Nurse near town. Mrs. STAINES, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at 368, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 88, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a smart active youth. T. E. RUDD, 199, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable female, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Lad who understands Billiards. Apply Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a smart active Lad—one accustomed to the country preferred. Apply at the Clarence Hotel Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Miller, to proceed to the interior, viz., Gunning; to a competent hand good wages will be given. For particulars apply to S. D. JOHNSTON, 30, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Boy to look after a horse. Apply at No. 3, Baptist's houses, Pitt street, Redfern.

WANTED, a situation as Porter, Shopman, Warehouseman, or any other active employment, by a respectable, sober, steady man, aged 34; writes a good hand and good accountant. Would make himself generally useful in any business requiring a person of trust. Good reference. Address SEYMOUR, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can Wash and Iron well. 3 Myles' buildings, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Groom. Apply PHILIP McCARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good Cook for an Hotel, about fifty mile from Sydney. Apply, THIS DAY, at the Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Young Person as Nursemaid. Mrs. COLLINS, 20, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a smart active Boy, about seventeen years of age. Apply to G. B. KELLY, cordial manufacturer, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a situation as Stewardess. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY'S Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, an experienced House and Parlour Maid. Apply, this day, to Mrs. YOUNG, Rosebank, William-street.

WANTED, a Situation by a respectable Young Married Woman as Wet-nurse. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt street.

WANTED, an Artist's Easel. P. R. DONALDSON, 23, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to Mrs. SLOMAN, Glebe Road.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Visiting Governess, where the pupils are not more than twelve years old. Address, M.R., HERALD Office.

WANTED by a steady Married Man, age thirty-six, a place as Watchman, Porter, or any capacity where he can make himself useful. Two testimonials from his employers in England, and can be well recommended by his present. G. L., 51, Holt street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable person as House and Nursemaid. Apply, 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Two Brickmakers to make 100,000 bricks. Apply T. ALLEN, agent, King-street West.

WANTED, a good Bagatelle Table. Apply to Mr. D. ROBERTSON, Brisbane Inn, Kent and Druitt streets.

WANTED, a Married Couple. The man to make himself generally useful, the woman must be a good laundress. Apply to Mr. MADDOCKS, Waverley, or at the Custom House.

WANTED to Purchase a Cargo of Coals. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Lady's Maid and Needlewoman, for near Sydney; a first-class Governess for the country; Butcher and a Groom for the Maitland District; Married Couples for the Richmond River; and a Bullock Driver, Ploughmen, and a competent Gardener (single man), and a Blacksmith for the Northern District. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street North, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Shepherding Family, or two single men; Blacksmith; Team Driver, able to plough and milk; Married Couples, man as groom and horse-breaker, ditto as general servant to milk, ditto as farm labourer, &c., wives as house servants; two English Farming-men, if married, not objected to; Young Man able to cook; and two Boys. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, agent, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a House in a respectable neighbourhood, containing six good rooms, kitchen; water laid on; within twelve minutes' walk of the Post Office. A new house preferred. Address, with particulars, W. B. G., Post Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE, an Excelsior or other horse-power; state lowest price, &c. W. C., HERALD Office.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, 6th March, 1858.

THE members of the Aldermanic body are not satisfied with their share of magisterial honours. At their last meeting, on Monday, there was a palpable soreness at the omission of the ruling powers to make them *all* Justices of the Peace. Well; and why not? No one will be hardy enough to assert that the Ministry have picked out the most intelligent and dignified of this body for elevation to the judgment seat. If it is the mere fact of their having been chosen Aldermen, which is supposed to guarantee their fitness to be entrusted with the dispensation of justice, why not make magistrates of the whole lot? But as this has not been done, we must presume that those who have been selected have rendered the State some peculiar service of which the public are in ignorance. Certainly there has been nothing in the civic career of some of these gentlemen to show their fitness for the office. One of them, doubtless, has had some experience in the Police Court, but certainly not on the Bench. Another gentleman has distinguished himself by the production of some remarkable "resolutions," but they have been famous, unfortunately, for being peculiarly unintelligible. These appointments to the magistracy do not seem likely to increase the general efficiency of that body; for such of the justices as are foolish enough to think themselves respectable men, and to hold that some two or three of their new colleagues are of a different stamp, seem little inclined to act with the latter. But there will be a simple remedy for this, which the Ministry, doubtless, will readily apply. This is to supersede those of the quorum who presume to grumble, and to fill their places by men who are less fastidious. We could point to scores of such men quite as well entitled to the honours (!) of the Bench as some of the gentlemen upon whom they have been conferred. It is true that there are also a large number of respectable citizens, according to the general acceptation of the term, who might have been placed in the commission. But what of that? Few if any of these gentlemen have rendered services to the State calling for a peculiar manifestation of Ministerial gratitude. In one respect, however, we must concur with the view evidently taken by the Government. This or that Aldermen, as such, have no right to demand magisterial rank. The Aldermanic office here is something very different in its character and function from that office in the British metropolis. They are here merely gatherers of rates and the guardians of our sewers and highways. There is no analogy whatever between their powers and those of the magistracy. A man may be singularly fitted for a seat in the Municipal Council, and yet singularly ineligible for a seat in the Court of Petty Sessions. In fact the only thing of a judicial character attaching to the Aldermanic office, is the square cut coat and vest, like that of the Judges and Crown Law Officers, which our civic fathers have had the "cheek" to assume.

In addition to the report of the Health Officer, alluded to in our last week's notes, there has been a valuable Report from that officer on the Lodging-houses of the City. We wish our Aldermen would bestir themselves a little more actively in the work of sanitary reform, instead of squabbling about their own very questionable dignity.

The unsatisfactory nature of our steam postal communication has now become a continued source of discontent. It has been the source of several new remonstrances even during the present week. We have already noticed the fact of all the packages which ought to have arrived by the Victoria having been left behind at Suez, in consequence of the City of Sydney not having sufficient stowage for them. The sufferers by this default met on Monday, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the local manager, with the following proposition:—"That the Company be requested to reduce the rate of the freight charged on the goods which ought to have arrived by the Victoria to a rate proportioned to the time taken for delivery, which this meeting estimates at the average passage of a sailing vessel, the rate of which ought to be 40s. per ton, and further, that the Company pay one month's interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. on the amount of invoice cost. This, if agreed to by the Company, is not to prejudice any claim a consignee may have for damage which can be proved to have arisen consequent on the delay at Suez." The kind of damage alluded to in the last sentence was damage to the quality of the goods themselves, consequent upon their detention, not the loss of good bargains, &c., by the consignees. This seemed a just and reasonable proposal. The consignees paid a high freight for the privilege of having their goods brought out with unusual speed to meet the immediate demands of the market. By not delivering them until a month after their proper time of arrival the Company has utterly failed to fulfil the condition upon which this extra payment is exacted. The consignees, by no fault of their own, are reduced to the same position as if their goods had been brought out by sailing vessels, and ought not to pay any higher freight. The breach is one on the part of the Company, and upon them the loss should fall. But the local manager of the Company seems to have taken a different view. After some negociation and temporising he has finally left the demands of the consignees unanswered, thus defying them virtually to take what course they think fit. In other words, we presume the Company will insist upon payment for a service which they have not performed, and will drive the consignees to assert by legal proceedings, as they may be advised, such claims for compensation as they have against this fair dealing body. Such proceedings have been resolved upon, but whether, in legal phraseology "an action will lie" for this non-delivery of parcels, remains to be seen. The contract contained in the bills of lading is artfully worded, and apparently gives to the Company the right of keeping back packages at their own will and pleasure, if their steamers cannot make room for them; but it will be a question whether this is not to be construed in connection with an implied pledge on the part of the Company to have steamers of the necessary size and power continually running. If it should turn out that this contract places consignees at the mercy of the Company, there must be some change in its terms insisted upon by future shippers. In any event a strict exaction of the "pound of flesh" will not tend either to the credit or to the benefit of a great public company, heavily subsidised from colonial funds.

On Friday, the whole question of Steam Postal Communication was re-opened and discussed at the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the short comings of the present contractors and their steam ships. A series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Hirst, denouncing the irregularities of the contractors, and the continual neglect of Sydney interests, with which the time-table has been drawn up; and recommending, on these accounts, the rescision of the contract, with an offer of the subsidy to any company, colonial or foreign, undertaking to deliver the mails within 60 days, either via Panama or via Point de Galle in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. A second series of resolutions were moved in the form of an amendment by Mr. Breillat, and after a good deal of discussion were adopted. These, while they condemned the time-table and the Company's irregularities, did not recommend the immediate rescision of the contract, but held that there should be such a rescision by the home authorities unless the latter could be fully satisfied by the Company that they were making effectual provision for the proper performance of the service in future. On all hands, then, it is admitted that unless there is some immediate and radical improvement, the sooner the present contract is annulled the better. It is pretty well known, too, that if this were done, we could readily, at the same cost, secure a regular and speedy steam communication with Europe via Panama, in American steam-ships. But as the present contractors are understood to have incurred considerable expense, and as there is still a possibility of their making such arrangements as will enable them to do the work they have undertaken, our colonists are willing to give them another chance. It will certainly be their last.

At the same meeting of the Chamber there was a cordial leave-taking between the late President of this body, Captain Towns, and its members, the former being on the eve of his departure for England. Warm thanks for his past services were tendered to Captain Towns by Mr. T. W. Smith, M.L.A., on the behalf of the members in general.

There have been a good many public meetings during the week. The annual meeting of the City Mission was held on Monday evening, in the Sussex-street Chapel, with the Rev. Dr. Lang in the chair. Many speeches were delivered, all expressive of thankfulness for past success, and hopefulness for the future.—On the following day there was a meeting within the walls of St. Andrew's Cathedral, to deliberate as to the best means of providing funds for the speedy roofing of that splendid building. The chair was taken by His Excellency the Governor-General, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Sydney, the Chief Justice, and others. Much good, it appears, has already been done by the united efforts of Church members for the collection of subscriptions, but much still remains for them to do. According to an estimate by Sir William Denison, however, a subscription of 2s. per head from members of the Church of England, resident in Sydney, would amount to the sum now required to render the Cathedral available for public worship. On the evening of the same day the usual monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce. There was also an annual meeting of St. Paul's Parochial Association under the Presidency of the Rev. A. Stephen, incumbent of the parish.—Several meetings have been held in various parts of the country for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Plunkett on his abrupt tyrannical dismissal by the present Government from the Presidency of the Board of National Education.—A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Australian Gas Light Company was held on Wednesday afternoon. The resolutions passed at the last meeting to the effect that the capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 2250 new shares of £6 each, being at the rate of one share for every five old shares, and that the first deposit of £1 per share should be paid on or before the 1st of May, were confirmed at this meeting.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company was held at Morpeth on the same day. The half-yearly report, which was read and adopted, set forth the fact of £6199 being the net earnings for the half-year; £3205 13s. 11d. of which, together with £2414 4s. 7d. from replacement fund and profit and loss account, had been expended on the Fenella, rendering that vessel in every respect most suitable and efficient for the Hunter River trade. The report also recommended that from the balance available for distribution, £2993 6s. 3d., a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum should be paid, and the residue carried forward to profit and loss account.

The prospects of the Australian Library remain doubtful, but it has been determined to raise £2200 on the landed property of the institution, to put its hall in repair, as this will be a necessary step in any case. There seems a disinclination to popularise this institution by materially cheapening its advantages. Some such steps will have, however, to be taken at last, or, with so many cheaper institutions for self-culture to compete with, it will have to be broken up. But we should like to see the State come forward, and, by taking the matter into its own hands, lay the foundation of a large *free* public library, such as the queen city of the Pacific ought to possess.

There have been two coroner's inquests of great importance. The first of these was upon the body of a master builder, named John Maloney, who died from an affection of the bowels. Without touching upon any of the symptoms, about which so much evidence was given at the inquest, we may remark that this complaint is one very commonly met with in Sydney at the present time, although not often terminating fatally. The peculiarity of this case, however, was that it was attended with one of those disgusting examples of medical hostility which professors of the healing art have unhappily so often afforded us. The patient was attended first by Dr. West and then by Dr. Muller. The latter condemned as improper the treatment of the former, and took a directly opposite course. The patient showed some signs of amendment, but subsequently relapsed and died, when Dr. West at once charged his rival with manslaughter. The coroner's jury, after a patient investigation, not only acquitted Dr. Muller from all blame, but held that he had done the best for the suffering man which *could* have been done. It was clear that there was a strong feeling of enmity between these two practitioners. Not only would neither of them meet the other in consultation, but neither, it would seem, could speak of his rival in terms of professional charity. This is not the first case, by very many, in which some of the medical men of Sydney have thought the death hours of their patients a fitting season for the display of professional jealousies and hatreds. In this instance both parties are blameable. Dr. Muller acted uncharitably in denouncing the practice of his rival, while Dr. West was still more uncharitable and reckless in retorting with a charge of manslaughter, which has been pronounced to be wholly unfounded. Of the liberal professions it is the practice of medicine alone which is degraded by these interferences of personal ill-feelings with professional duties. Among lawyers, for instance, we see none of these displays, no matter what may be the private feelings of those who are thrown into professional contact.

The second inquest was upon the body of Ann Cox, a girl of 18, who came here on Sunday last in the Stebonheath. The death of this truly unfortunate female was occasioned by some injuries received from a fall, coupled with and heightened by a deeply anguished mind at the prospect before her. She was *enceinte*, and it was said that there were many others of the Stebonheath's female immigrants in the same condition. It would seem, in fact, that, although the doctor and matron did all they could to keep them in order, their efforts were of little avail. The ship was little better than a floating brothel. The doings on board of this lawless vessel call for most serious attention, with a view to the prevention of their recurrence on board of other immigrant ships.

The Governor General and suite visited Windsor on Wednesday last, and were warmly received. On the following morning an address was presented to his Excellency by some of the leading gentry of the district, expressive of loyalty to the Queen, and respect and confidence in her representative. A hint as to the expediency of speedily opening up a railway communication between Windsor and the metropolis, was at the same time cast in. His Excellency's reply was in the ordinary form of courteous thankfulness, with the intimation that he agreed with them as to the need for a railway.

The first term of the Supreme Court for the present year has ended to-day. It has been almost exclusively occupied by hearing arguments in support of a motion for new trial in the famous Newtown ejectment case Devine v. Wilson and others. And this argument is not near over. A practical illustration, this, of our former argument, that the refusal of a trial at bar in this case, would be attended with no saving of the public time.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

LAST DAY OF TERM.

BEFORE the full Court.

INSOLVENCY.

A certificate of discharge was confirmed to Isaac Hart, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

A second plan of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Alfred Mitchell, shewing a dividend of 1s. 6d. 4-12ths in the pound, the first dividend having been 5s. in the pound

NEW ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen were admitted as attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, viz:

Upon the motion of Mr. Isaacs: Mr. Richard Waring, of Wollongong, an attorney of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster.

Upon the motion of Mr. Dalley: Mr. Henry John Marshallmann, of Gunningterra, near Queanbeyan, also an attorney of the Queen's Bench.

Both these gentlemen were, in accordance with the practice of the Court, admitted for twelve months, subject to confirmation at the end of that period.

The conditional admission of Mr. William Rawlings, now a partner in the firm of Little and Rawlings, Brisbane, was made absolute by the Court, upon the motion of Mr. Wise.

THE QUEEN V. ELIZA BYRON.

This was a special case from the Maitland Quarter Sessions, reserved by the Chairman upon the application of Mr. Windeyer. The prisoner had been indicted, in one count, for receiving two money orders and two pieces of paper, and the jury had found a general verdict of guilty. Documents stolen were two money orders for less than £1 each. The objection was based upon the 7th George IV., No. 3, which made valueless all negotiable paper representing less amounts than £1, by enacting that they could not be sued upon. It was contended that being made void by the statute these notes became wholly valueless, and could not be made the subject of an indictment for larceny, while the fact of a general verdict having been given pointed to the conclusion that the jury had, contrary to law, found the prisoner guilty of stealing money orders rather than stealing pieces of paper only.

Mr. Windeyer supported the objection, and Mr. W. Cary supported the conviction. Several cases were cited on both sides.

The Court sustained the conviction, holding that, although these money orders became void under the statute, the pieces of paper on which they were written might still be the subject of larceny, and the fact of pieces of paper having been mentioned in the same count with money orders made no difference. It was sufficient if the jury found that any of the articles mentioned in the count had been stolen.

DOE DEM DEVINE V. WILSON AND OTHERS.

After some further argument the hearing of the new trial motion herein was adjourned until next term.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Examiners of Articled Clerks seeking admission to practice as Attorneys during the current year, namely—The Master in Equity; Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., barrister-at-law; and Edwin Daintry and G. W. Allen, Esqs., solicitors.

WILLIAMSON V. THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—There will be a special sitting of the Court on Wednesday, at two p.m., before two Judges, with a view to the delivery of judgment in the above case.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE THIS DAY.—Higgins v. Grant, to examine witnesses; Brandon v. Perry, to tax Beit's costs; Terry v. Osborne, to settle report; Shea v. Joice, to bring in discharge; Campbell v. Arkins, to examine witnesses; Hook v. Symon, to tax costs.

INSOLVENCY.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—Rudolph Schlostein, of Bridge-street, Sydney, carrying on business under the name and style of "Schlostein and Co.," merchants, on petition and affidavit. Estimated liabilities, £2150; assets, £2410; leaving a surplus in favour of the insolvent estate. Official assignee, Mr. Morris.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, March 8.—Henry Malone, third, 11. Purkis and Lambert, second, 12.

Tuesday, 9.—Joseph Marshall, adjourned special under a Judge's order for examination, half-past 10. Charles G. Robertson, first, 11. Francis Grant, Joseph Marchant, David Henry Stonham, Edward Percy Ince, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 10.—Robert Stobo, special for proof of debts, 11. Henry Fisher, first, 12. George Vidler, second, half-past 1.

Thursday, 11.—Joseph Weil, special under a Judge's order for examination, half-past 10. *At Bathurst*, Zadok S. Bamford, adjourned second, 11.

Friday, 12.—Muriel and Miller, adjourned second, half-past 10. Charles G. Robertson, second, 11. James Maxwell, third, 2. Benjamin B. Boniface, first, half-past 2.

Monday, 15.—Norris Hill, adjourned single, to decide upon the disposition of the assets, 11. Edward J. Lilly, first, half-past 11. Henry Crane, single, 12. Henry Sewell, single, half-past 12.

Friday, 19.—Henry Fisher, second, 11. Benjamin B. Boniface, second, 2. Thomas Jackson, first, half-past 2.

Monday, 22.—Jamieson and Connal, second, 11. Edward J. Lilly, second, half-past 12. Charles Irish, single, half-past 1. George C. Gordon, single, 2.

Tuesday, 23.—George M'Anally, first, 11. Sarah Lambourne, single, half-past 11. Frederick Woodley, Robert Stobo, James Bain, Thomas Harbottle, Thomas Pryor, Joseph Wensley, Walter Bates, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 24.—Thomas Galbraith, third, 11. William Mansfield, third, 12. George Emmott, third, 1. Thomas Matthews, first, 2. William Dickinson, first, half-past 2.

Thursday, 25.—Joseph Coquelin, third, 11. Lawrence Potts, third, half past 11. Edwin Berry, single, half past 12. John Buckle, single, 1.

Friday, 26.—James Folkes, third, half-past 11. William H. Baker, third, 12. Matthew J. Duncan, third, half-past 12. George M'Anally, second, 2.

Monday 29.—John Tucker third, 11. Henry Bachfield, third, half past 11. Thomas Lipscomb, single, 12. John J. Kyle, single, half-past 12. Joseph M'Gill, single, 1.

Tuesday, 30.—Frederick Bradley, single, 11. Francis Timmins, William Thompson, George Harnly Buckingham, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 31.—Owen Hewett, adjourned second, and special for examination, half past 10. Thomas Matthews, second, 11. James Blomley, single, half-past 12. Henry Rich, first, 1. William Dickinson, second, half-past 1

Thursday, April 1.—Thomas Jackson, second, 11.

Tuesday, 6.—Henry Rich, second, 11. George Alfred Thrum, Thomas Wynne Knight, Elizabeth Jones, William Solomons, certificates, 12.

Tuesday, 13.—Thomas Paterson, John Walmsley Roberts, certificates, 12.

Monday, 19.—John Van de Polder, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Allen, Captain M'Lean, and Mr. Joy.

Seven drunkards were fined 20s. each, with the option of spending twenty-four hours at Darlinghurst; and another was ordered to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. An old vagrant, named M'Cann, having been apprehended for drunkenness, was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and received sentence of three months' imprisonment.

Two soldiers were brought before the Bench by detective Scarlett, charged with highway robbery: on one of them he found nearly £11 in gold, and on the other 18s. George Kirkpatrick, of Sussex-street, Woolloomooloo, deposed that on last Wednesday night he was under the influence of liquor; about 10 o'clock he left Toogood's, having in his pocketbook eleven £1 notes, his indenture of apprenticeship, and some letters, a bowie knife, a wooden pipe, and a tobacco pouch; in his vest pocket a silver watch, attached to which a gold guard and key, and in a belt under his clothes fifty English sovereigns; he next recollected being roused up in a paddock near Hyde Park by two or three companions, when he discovered he had been robbed of all; he knew nothing whatever of the prisoners, nor when, or where, or by whom he was robbed. Some other witnesses were examined with a view to the connection of the prisoners with the robbery, which it would be scarcely fair to report until the investigation shall have been brought to a close. The prisoners were remanded until Wednesday.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, March 8, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Robey, Mr. A. Fairfax; Tuesday, 9, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. S. Samuel; Wednesday, 10, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hosking, and Mr. Skinner; Thursday, 11, Mr. M'Arthur, Major Wingate, and Mr. Wilson; Friday, 12, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. Burnell, and Mr. Peden; Saturday, 13, Major Lockyer.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Michael Lewes, found drunk in Essex-street, was fined 10s., in default to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Henry Evans, James Macintosh, Richard Fanning, and Edward Chignell, boys twelve or thirteen years old, were charged with having stolen thirty-nine fishing lines, the property of Grace Norval, of Argyle-street. Complainant appeared, and expressed her unwillingness, in consideration of their youth, to prosecute defendants. After an admonition from the Bench they were discharged.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Two inquests have been held within the last ten days, by Dr. Bell, J.P., coroner for these districts. The first at Liverpool, on the 23rd of February, at the house of Thomas Hilt, the "Horse and Jockey," on the body of a man, name unknown, but supposed to be that of William Stillion. From the evidence it appeared that deceased had been a passenger by the coach from Camden on the previous day; that he was unwell, and on his way to some hospital; on his arrival in Liverpool, he sat in Hilt's verandah, and appeared very weak; he asked the ostler to bring him into the yard, and let him lie down, when he was placed on some straw, and in an hour or so after he expired. Dr. Robertson was sent for, but deceased had breathed his last before he arrived. The jury found a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

A second inquest took place on Wednesday, the 3rd of March, at the Sugar Loaf, on the body of an old man, named Peter Finnamore. Deceased lived on a small farm of his own in this district, but has been much addicted to drinking at times; on Saturday he was in Campbelltown, and left for home in the evening, but it is supposed he was seized with an apoplectic fit, for he was not seen, or discovered until Sunday, about 3 p.m., about half-a mile from his house, lying down, breathing, but quite insensible. He was removed home in this state, and died on Tuesday, about 1 p.m. Dr. Scouler certified that death resulted from an attack of apoplexy, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, 2nd March.—Magistrates present: Mr. Bray and Dr. Bell. An auctioneer's general license was granted to Mr. Thomas Fisher, storekeeper. The transfer of license of Ralph Curry's public-house, at Appin, to Albert Pryor, was postponed for one week.

OPENING OF THE RAILROAD.—A public meeting is to take place on Thursday, the 11th instant, convened by Mr. W. Howe, J.P., to take into consideration the means to be adopted for celebrating the completion of the railroad to this town. The matter is now quite the topic of conversation, and no doubt suitable means will be used to give it the greatest eclat. It is a subject of general interest, and should be entered on by both young and old, rich and poor, with the greatest good-will.

Among the odds and ends of interest for the last fortnight, I may mention that one Frank Sommers, a coachman on the Goulburn mail, was fined by the Bench here £5, for indecent and insulting language at the door of Mr. Callaghan's hotel; and another coachman, named Daniel Murray, was fined £2, with costs, at the same time, for furious driving. This small amount was inflicted, merely because Murray had been fined 40s. for delay of the mail on that occasion, and the contractors have been noticed to dispense with Murray's services in the way of driving in future.

Passengers by the Southern Mail have long and fruitlessly complained of the incivility of drivers, and in some instances of the gross impertinence they have met with from certain licensed publicans and their wives, who have been anything but in their sober senses. No doubt the magistrates will inquire who are fit and proper persons to hold licenses for the next year, and it will not be a matter of much surprise if more than one refusal takes place.

According to what I can gather from Dr. Bell, the medical attendant in the case of *tetanus* or lock-jaw, at Denham Court, I believe the girl is fast recovering, and able now to take some gentle exercise. The case, as it is important to the profession and the public, will be published, I believe, *in extenso*, either in the *Herald* or *N. S. W. Medical Journal*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From the Argus' Correspondent.)

Adelaide, 27th February, 1858.

THE excessively hot weather which has of late prevailed has been interrupted, though apparently not permanently broken up, by very violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rains, which occurred about a week ago. It was calculated that we were then favoured by a rain-fall during one storm alone of 1 inch and 1-10th, and that the total fall during the several storms was 2 inches 8-10ths. Considerable damage was sustained in some places south of Adelaide; in one instance, in the neighbourhood of the Goolwa, a stable being struck by lightning and burnt down, and a valuable horse sharing the fate of the building. The range of the thermometer in the shade was Monday, 15th, 100 degrees; 16th, 103 degrees; 17th, 107 degrees; 18th, 102 degrees; 19th, 94 degrees; 20th, 95 degrees. It was on the two latter days that the storms occurred.

The Legislature is now in session, as you are aware, and consequently parliamentary gossip is confined to speculations as to the permanency of the present Ministry; discussions on the premature establishment of an Upper House in a colony where the population is comparatively so small and selection of candidates so difficult, and the chances of aspirants for legislative honours who hold themselves ready to fill the first vacancy in any district

Business has been pretty briskly carried on during the past week, though conducted in that comfortable though careful manner that distinguishes in this respect Adelaide from Melbourne.

Mr. Frederick Fisher is announced as having declared his insolvency. He is an Adelaide merchant, having large transactions in Victoria, as well as in this colony, and his liabilities are guessed at perhaps £10,000, with value of assets not yet ascertained.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. W. H. Clarke, brewer, was held on Thursday, when, the amount of his liabilities and assets being stated, he received twelve months' grace, some chance appearing of liquidation at the end of that term. The assets are said to be large and valuable.

At the Government weekly land sale on Thursday there were 3087 acres sold, at an average price of £1 4s. 0½d. per acre. Under the land system in this colony these sales operate very favourably in regard to farmers and small capitalists, resulting in the creation of a class of landowners which will, as they have hitherto done, constitute the chief strength of the colony.

The Immigration and Emigration Returns, as published in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday, show that for the week ending February 20th there were 103 male and 70 female immigrants, and 23 male and 14 female emigrants—leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 80 males and 56 females.

The official report of the Destitute Board for the half year ending December 31st, 1857, has just been published, and shows that on the last day of the last year the total number of cases relieved by the board was 355, consisting of 126 indoor cases, 187 outdoor cases, and 42 country cases. The total number relieved on the last day of 1856 was 365, showing a decrease of 10 cases on the 31st of December last. They may be thus classified:—

December 31, 1856.		December 31, 1857.	
Indoor	100	Indoor	126
Outdoor	252	Outdoor	187
Country	13	Country	42
Total	365	Total	355

During the half-year ending December 31, 1856, as many as 735 new cases were entered on the books; but for the half-year ending December 31, 1857, only 252 new cases were entered.

A free school has been established by the Board for the reception of orphan and deserted children, in which there are at present 25 girls and 29 boys, from the ages of 3 to 12, besides whom about 20 day scholars are in regular attendance, the children of parents who are either in receipt of Government aid, or whose circumstances are too limited to allow them to pay for their children's education. The Board complain of the want of legal power to sue persons deserting their families, or perpetrating crimes which result in throwing upon the public the burthen of supporting their families, when such persons are in a position to reimburse the Board. Another of the grievances complained of by the Board is very flagrant. It appears that pensioners employed as convict guards in the penal settlement of Swan River have, for months past, forwarded their wives and families to this colony without the smallest means of support, and who, therefore, become immediately dependent upon public charity for maintenance. "This," says the *Register*, "is a result of convictism which we never apprehended; but so enormous an abuse could not, of course, be tolerated, and the Board have communicated with the authorities at the Swan on the subject."

The Indian War Relief Fund has progressed favourably since the late large public meeting.

The little steamer the Corio, which some while since was stranded at the mouth of the Murray, has been got off, and brought up to Port Adelaide by the purchasers of the wreck, Messrs. Colman and Wells, who, by the bye, have been successful in several similar cases.

The intimation of the intention of Mr. Charles Bonney to leave this colony for England has called his friends together, and a subscription has been commenced by them for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to him prior to his departure, to mark their opinion of his services to the public during a series of years in his several positions as Commissioner of Crown Lands, member of the Legislative Assembly, and also as member of the Central Road Board. The call of the committee will no doubt be liberally responded to, his courtesy and capacity having secured for Mr. Bonney many friends, while it would be difficult to point to a single enemy.

The electric telegraph intended for inter-colonial communication has been completed from Guichen Bay to the Victorian border, and from the progress which is now making it is believed the line throughout from Adelaide to Melbourne will be ready for use by the middle of April. The delay which has already occurred is attributable to the fact that for 200 miles of the route on the Adelaide side there was little if any available timber for the construction of the line, while in other parts there were exceedingly heavy clearing.

In connection with this matter I may mention that the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Todd, has submitted to the consideration of the Government a scheme for the establishment of a money order system—in connection with the Electric Telegraph Department—similar to that some years ago established in connection with the Postal Department of Great Britain. The scheme, as this gentleman propounds it, is one remarkable for simplicity, and, as far as can be judged, complete efficiency. The details might, in each case, be entrusted to the station master, and the practical working of the plan would involve comparatively little additional trouble.

Thus, on receiving a sum of money from A. B., at Adelaide, intended for the payment of C. D., at Port Elliot, the station master at Adelaide would give the depositor a receipt for the sum, enter the particulars in a book, and immediately telegraph to Port Elliot a duplicate of these particulars, with an order for payment. The station master at Port Elliot would telegraph back the fact of payment, also entering the particulars in a book, and taking from C. D. a proper receipt. In this way it is believed a perfect check might be maintained, and a vast public convenience afforded. The charge in the colony would be about 10s. per cent, and if the system were extended, so as to be made available intercolonially, some slight arrangements about the rates of exchange would be the only question of importance that would have to be considered. The postal system of money-orders cannot, it is feared, be introduced in these colonies; and as the necessity for some system of more speedy transmission between payer and payee becomes every day increasingly apparent, it is to be hoped that the valuable suggestion of Mr. Todd will be reduced to practice, not only in this but in all the Australian colonies.

A distressing accident recently occurred at Maclaren Vale, resulting in the death of two residents in that locality. John Sparrow, a builder, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, went into the house of a Mrs. Power, and observing a large iron vessel on the fire full of boiling water, thrust his hands into it. Mrs. Power endeavoured to remove him; he threw the scalding contents of the vessel over her, and in his insane rage inflicted other violent injuries on her. Sparrow was himself scalded from the elbows to the tips of the fingers, and from below the breast down to his right leg. He went into violent convulsions shortly after the occurrence, and died at three o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Power was dreadfully scalded, and was carried to the house of Mr. David Colvin, where she lingered till the morning of the 10th instant, and then expired. During this interval Mrs. Power, though suffering excruciating agony, retained her consciousness, and made statements to her medical attendant (Dr. Thomson), to the Rev. Mr. Melville, and to the coroner himself, which were repeated in the evidence at the inquest. Dr. Thompson stated, on that occasion, that Mrs. Power had been severely scalded on her arms, chest, and back, slightly on the face, and had four or five contused wounds; and also that she complained of great pain at the pit of her stomach, which she ascribed to Sparrow's kneeling upon her, and dragging her violently along the floor.

The verdicts were in accordance with the facts stated. Sparrow was a widower, and has left four children, all girls, who have been sent to the Destitute Asylum.

At the last criminal sessions an aboriginal, Piulta, was sentenced to death for the murder of "Wilddog," a native of the same tribe. The circumstances of the case caused some movement in his favour, and the matter being brought under the notice of the Executive Council, the sentence was commuted to six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A gentleman, many years resident in this colony and Victoria, and whose estate was sequestrated during a period of commercial depression, has recently been enabled to release his estate from sequestration and liquidate every liability, besides returning to Adelaide with some £15,000 or 20,000. This fortunate result is due to the great increase in the value of landed property in Melbourne and its suburbs.

The opportunity for honourable competition in the designs for the new Post-office at Melbourne has induced some of the architects of this city to become candidates, and having been favoured with a private inspection of a design intended to be submitted, I cannot help hoping that Adelaide may carry off the award, for a more chaste elevation or perfect adaptation it would be difficult to conceive.

For the proposed new Town Hall, corporate buildings, &c., at Adelaide, seven designs have been sent in, five of them of an exceedingly creditable character. The committee appointed for the purpose have with difficulty selected three, from which one has yet to be selected for the premium.

The festival held on the 28th December last, in commemoration of the majority of the colony, was so completely interfered with by the weather that part of the intended proceedings were necessarily postponed. The old gum tree which presided over the first landing was perforce suffered to remain undistinguished; but that fault was remedied yesterday, when a sort of adjourned festival was held, at which the Governor, Lady Macdonnell, suite, and a number of old colonists assisted. After the usual amount of speechifying, in which the principal words used were "prosperity of the colony," his Excellency screwed upon the tree an inscription plate bearing a descriptive legend.

The wine trade seems to be engaging increased attention here, and a strong competitive spirit has been aroused among wine-growers. Many persons are planting vineyards; and from the number already in existence, and the excellency of the wines already made, it is considered that this species of colonial export will rapidly become a valuable item in the sources of colonial wealth.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON.

FROM Port Nicholson we have papers to the 20th of February.

The *Spectator* of that date states that a cry has been raised at Ahuriri for separation from the Province of Wellington. On the 1st (it goes on to say) a public meeting took place at Napier, at which a petition to the Governor was adopted without dissent, praying to be erected into an independent province. The grounds of the prayer, as stated in the petition, are, the past injustice which the district has received from the Provincial Government of Wellington, and the intrinsic claims of the district on account of its population, wealth, and commerce, to enjoy local self-government in its integrity. From the statements of the petitioners we gather that by the census of March, 1857, the European population was 982; the number of sheep, 130,668; horses, 382; cattle, 3081; that the exports last year amounted to £44,300; and that the amount received in cash for land sales during the past year exceeded £20,000. The petition is drawn up in clear and temperate language; it will therefore command attention and careful consideration from all who are disposed to remedy alleged injustice, and to give others credit for right motives and good intentions. At New Plymouth and Ahuriri, the Maori population are gradually displaying more and more reluctance to be restrained by our laws and customs. This disposition exhibits itself at one time by shooting at and slaughtering each other within the limits of our settled districts; at another by some open defiance of magisterial authority, in consequence of which a white colonist suffers, and is unable to obtain redress from any court of justice. Our readers will remember that, several months ago, meetings of the principal chiefs from various parts were held, at which it was discussed whether a "Maori King" should be chosen from amongst themselves, or whether they should consider themselves subjects of the Queen of England. The majority were in favour of the latter course, and the former proposal fell to the ground. The disposition to submit to our laws and conform to our institutions prevailed. There is little doubt, however, but that many of those who have thus appreciated the advantage of substituting our arrangements for "peace, order, and good government" in the place of their own capricious and revengeful customs, also feel that they (the natives) are but poorly provided for in those institutions. They are eagerly disposed to "fear God and honour the Queen," but they see with bitter disappointment that in too many instances the Queen's laws do not really afford them the same protection, the same security for peaceful living that the white man gains by upholding them. The recently-published address to Mr. St. Hill from 545 natives residing in the neighbourhood of Otaki and Manawatu, praying him to resume the practice of holding courts among them—and the annexed letter addressed to ourselves by Parakaia to Pouepa—are instances of that which we have described:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Otaki, February 5, 1858.

Friend Mr. Stokes,—This is a word of enquiry from us to you and your friends. Friends, who is our Governor? who? We thought that Governor Browne came to succeed Governor Grey, who used to respect our ministers and the Maori teachers, and thus rendered it easy for us to obey the Queen's laws here at Otaki; but now we see that the law is disrespected, and last November we were told Dr. Featherston is your Governor. There was a young lad who lately behaved ill to Mr. St. Hill in Court—it is such persons Dr. Featherston appears to approve of. Is this what Governors should do who really come from the presence of the Queen? No—this is bad, this plan of Doctor Featherston's to set up these men who make light of the law of God. We also hear now that Dr. Featherston has consented to a public-house near our Church at Otaki. Friends, Otaki is a Maori village, and there will be three public-houses in this place, all established by Dr. Featherston. Do Governors like rum to be drunk? If Governor Grey had remained, we should not now have been in trouble.

We have written to Governor Browne to ask him to remove the public houses from Otaki.

This is all.

From your friend,

PARAKAIA TE POUEPA.

It is surely most desirable at this time that those in authority should do all in their power to make British law and government respected by the native population; to encourage those who wish to obey it; to consult their wishes and feelings in every arrangement that affects them; and to refuse their countenance to those who defy the law. Thus, and thus only, can the natives be made aware that they will be benefited by taking part in the working of our institutions, instead of becoming ignorant instruments for the personal aggrandisement of political adventurers.

LYTTELTON.

We have papers to the 10th of February.

The *Lyttelton Times* of that date gives the following summary of news:—Owing to the state of the weather on Thursday, no sitting of the Provincial Council took place that evening, and at the usual meeting the next morning the only business transacted was the renewal of notices of motion. Consequently, there has been no business transacted for a week. In fact, there have been only seven sittings in all, and only five of these for the dispatch of business, making a sum total of not quite twelve hours for deliberation. The business that has been got through in this time is not, however, of small amount. The two Government bills already introduced have been advanced almost to their last stage, and a private bill (Inwood's Mill) is ready for committee. Only two others are at present impending: one (Slaughter House) introduced and ready for discussion, the other (Customs Reserve) still to be brought forward. As to the Estimates, the items of current expenditure have been passed; those for public works are ready for consideration immediately on the committee's report; and some miscellaneous items are now under consideration. A grant of £1000 as a bonus for local steam was proposed on Tuesday evening, and deferred until the full particulars of the agreement between the company and the Government could be laid on the table of the house. The day after the discussion upon this item the boat purchased by the steam company arrived in harbour, and the operations of the proprietors at once commenced, a material guarantee being thereby afforded, if any was needed, that the bonus recommended by the Government would not be an idle vote. Looking at the amount of the annual bonus granted to the Wonga Wonga by the Wellington Government, and taking into consideration the troublesome and perilous service which coasting steamers in this province will have to perform, the amount of assistance asked for by our local company appears very reasonable. The local posts question is one which will also come presently before the committee of supply in the shape of a money vote. So far as we are informed at present, it is likely that the Government will recommend the grant of a larger sum than at present appears on the Estimates for this purpose. The main question contained in such a recommendation is whether facilitating business and binding the extremities of the province together is worth the expenditure of a certain sum per annum. It must be remembered that when a grant of public money gives a specific advantage to only a portion of the public, the remainder are to that extent unfairly treated; but that a grant which is applied to the service of the whole body, be it ever so heavy a charge upon the public revenues, is at least an advantage or a burden to all alike. The local posts, if extended through the country, are likely to be expensive; the whole cost of the service, allowing for receipts, may perhaps reach £1000 per annum. But every year the returns will be greater and the expenses of the service without doubt less, since the increase of passengers and parcel traffic will aid in remunerating the contractor. As to the particular points of the scheme to which attention will be drawn, no doubt amendments in the present service will be first considered; the establishment of a district office and officer in Christchurch is one thing recommended. Then the adoption of the Akaroa mail into the local post service, and its elevation from fortnightly to weekly, are anticipated. The extension from Kaiapoi to Rangiora, and the establishment of a post office at the latter place, has been already proposed, and a very reasonable tender for the service has been made by a person prepared to carry it out effectively. Then come the services for the outlying districts, one north and one south. That to Timaru can be accomplished with regularity once a fortnight, while to the Waitangi the mail may run fortnightly from Timaru, but replies will not be received from Christchurch in less than a month. Should the English mail be forwarded to Otago by this line, of course the Otago Government will pay for it, but if only provincial letters are to cross the border it will be only a question of adjustment of postages. It is not by any means likely that the Otago Government will be at any expense for transmission of their heavy mails by land when a small additional cost would secure a water service which would be much more rapid, and would also provide for passengers and other traffic. The northern mail, from Kaiapoi to the Hurunui, might, if necessary, be carried once a week; an arrangement with the Nelson Government would be necessary for the extension of the service to the north of the Hurunui, and the inhabitants of that district will doubtless bestir themselves with that object. We understand that the most accurate estimates attainable have been supplied by the Postmaster in Lyttelton to the Government of the cost of the whole of the above-mentioned services, except that from the Timaru to the Waitangi, and that from Kaiapoi to the Hurunui. This and other information on the subject was to be laid before the Council last night. A return laid before the Council, and printed in the *Government Gazette*, shows the amounts voted on the estimates of last April, as compared with the amounts spent on each item up to December 31st, 1857. It appears that, of about £60,000 voted for the service of the year on all accounts, more than one-half was still unexpended at the end of nine months.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Our advices reach to the 16th of January.

The *Hawke's Bay Herald* says:—The other day we mentioned that, through the mediation of Mr. M'Lean and others, Hapuku had consented to retire inland, and his opponents agreed to a fortnight's truce for the purpose of enabling him to take away his goods. The removal has since been going on steadily, six cart loads having been taking away on Thursday. Some difficulty having occurred in procuring carriage, owing to part of the Te Aute road—between the Pakipaki and Poukawa—being in a very bad state, the provincial authorities placed upon it a portion of the road party, with a view of making it passable for drays as quickly as possible. Since our last, a party of about 200 natives have come up from the Wairoa and its neighbourhood, accompanied by the Rev. James Hamlin. They left home in the hope, through mediation, of bringing matters here to a peaceful termination. They are related in an equal degree to both the belligerent parties, and are therefore the more interested in seeing the quarrel at an end. Their intentions are entirely peaceful, as may be gathered from the fact that they are almost unarmed about half-a-dozen muskets being the whole of what they could muster. On leaving the port they visited *to* Hapuku's pa, and, after remaining there two days, went over on Thursday to see Moana Nui's party. The only question now at issue between the contending parties is one of time—Moana Nui's people having allowed to Hapuku till this day week for completing his removal; whilst he says that it cannot be accomplished under two months. This difficulty the Wairoa people, with the able assistance of the Revs. Messrs. Hamlin and Williams, are now endeavouring to remove.

TARANAKI.

Our dates are to the 16th of January.

On the 13th, the Superintendent of New Plymouth opened the Provincial Council in an address of some length, in the course of which he said:—"A Bill to appoint Commissioners to administer the Lands to be appropriated to purposes of Education has been drafted, but it is not deemed expedient to lay this before you until the issue of the Crown grants under the provisions of the 'Waste Lands Act, 1854.' The General Government have, I am glad to state, at length decided upon appointing Commissioners under the 'Native Reserves Act, 1856.' This, viewed as a more provincial question, will relieve the province from the charge of destroying the thistles growing upon the native lands, and facilitate the apportionment of party fences bordering on native reserves. I had hoped to be enabled to speak favourably of the prospects of the province as regards the purchase of land, but the recent native outrage renders it for the present extremely difficult to do so." He further intimated that a subsidy of £600 for the year would appear on the Estimates to encourage direct trade to Sydney, as the province forfeits annually some portion of its revenue by trading coastwise, paying duties on imported goods at other ports of the colony.

Concerning the finances of the Province, he remarked:—"You will be pleased to hear, notwithstanding the great depression and diminished consumption of the Province, that the state of the finances afford matter for congratulation,

In 1854	£1090
1855	2654
1856	1934
1857	2117

were expended from Provincial revenue for Public Works &c.; and for the present year I shall be enabled to recommend you to appropriate a sum exceeding £3000 for the same purposes.

"The sums expended on the administrative departments (exclusive of the Land department) for the years stated, were respectively:—

In 1854	£ 459
1855	1276
1856	992
1857	875

"The gross expenses of the whole civil establishments were:—

In 1854	£1580
1855	3014
1856	3378
1857	2589

showing a satisfactory decrease in the past year in the expenses of Government. The amounts of 1856 and 1857 include the charge of the Land department for eighteen months, commencing in June of the former year."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I should like to be informed what the damaged Gallego flour can be used for that was purchased by the bakers of Sydney last week, and for what purpose, for on the same day there was Van Diemen's Land flour sold for *pig's food*, which was better than some of the Gallego sold to the bakers. If we are to eat this flour in the shape of bread I think it is the duty of the authorities to look into this.

H. B.,

ONE OF YOUR OLDEST SUBSCRIBERS.

ON THE INSUFFICIENCY OF THE BANK RESERVE.

"A BANKER," on 26th November, addressed the following observations on this topic, to the editor of the *Economist*, in the form of a letter. After making a few preliminary remarks, the writer proceeds:—

For the last three weeks the minds of thinking and experienced men have been anxiously applied to the working of the Act of 1844, and the knowledge of it has made great progress. Hardly any one doubts now that Sir Robert Peel's legislation, whatever real or supposed advantages it may have, has the disadvantage of seriously aggravating a time of panic; and that, as I ventured to observe to you formerly, the store of bullion which in practice it induces the Bank to keep, is bullion in a straight-waistcoat—tied up and inapplicable to the instant wants of a real pressure. The prestige of perfection belonging to the Act is gone, and the notion is that it is "unworkable" at a period of pressure.

I am not desirous at this moment of theorising. The practical topic is a serious and anxious one, as the last few weeks have taught all thinking men. I wish, therefore, to be allowed to write to you on a part of the subject which does not yet take a sufficiently prominent place in the discussion, and is rather likely to be thrust aside when Parliament meets, by criticisms and panegyrics on the act of the Government. I wish to inquire whether the Bank have or have not kept of late a sufficient banking reserve for the wants of the country.

There are at first sight one or two considerations which might seem to make it likely that the Bank of England need not keep so large a proportion of its liabilities in actual wealth as other bankers. The largest account—the Government account — the largest probably which any Bank has ever possessed—is one of the steadiest and most calculable kind. Its probable variations are matters of newspaper notoriety, and there is not a dream of its being withdrawn from panic or apprehension. Many of the "other deposits" also are of a remarkably steady kind; and, what is even more important, the panic feeling which drives men from other bankers, drives them to the Bank of England as the last refuge. At the present moment the deposits of the Bank of England are swelled by money withdrawn from bill brokers and bankers, not commonly, perhaps, from defined distrust, but from a wish to be sure of having some money, happen what may. Both these circumstances would seem to indicate that the Bank need keep only a smalller reserve than other bankers.

There are, however, two other peculiarities of the Bank of England which far outweigh these—at least in my judgment—on a more exact scrutiny. In the first place it keeps the bullion reserve of the country. I am not, you will observe, now speaking of the currency—that is a separate matter, with which I am anxious not to complicate the discussion. I speak of the Bank of England as a bank merely; in the language of Sir R. Peel's Act, of the Banking Department. The certain fact is that, according to the existing practice, no private banker keeps more actual coin than he wants for daily necessary occasions. In London, the Bank of England is the bankers' bank. Especially since the admission lately of the great joint stock banks to the clearing-house, no London banker keeps in his till more coin, or even more Bank notes, than the minimum he can get on with. If there is any unusual demand on him for payments across the counter, he draws a cheque and gets it cashed at the Bank. The Bank of England is to him what he is to his customer—the source of supply in case of need. Country bankers probably for the most part keep more cash, because they are further from the focus. As they have further to send when they want fresh supplies, their supply of current cash must be larger. This does not, however, affect the principle. Country bankers, I apprehend, as well as London bankers, only keep the minimum in their tills which their ordinary business plainly requires; the rest of their reserve is kept at the bill brokers, or with London bankers, who all keep accounts at the Bank of England, and who, as I have said, keep nothing anywhere else except the narrowest and most necessary minimum. The consequence is, that there is no other large pecuniary hoard in the country on which a drain of bullion can act, except that which is in the vaults of the Bank. There used to be an idea that an adverse exchange could be corrected by diminishing the active circulation—in plainer words, by picking up sovereigns from fairs and markets, or collecting Bank of England notes from the counting-houses of merchants and cashing them at the Issue Department of the Bank of England. The experience of recent years has quite disproved this, however. The active circulation of Bank notes is singularly steady, and there is good reason to think that no bullion merchants goes to the trouble of collecting sovereigns from petty tills through the country. An adverse exchange acts on the banking reserve of the Bank of England. No one could put this in a stronger light than the authorised expounders of the Bank business before the recent committee. "When the imports of the country," says Mr. Weguelin, "exceed in value for a certain period the exports of the country, a balance is created against the country, which, provided there are no failures or discredit at the time, must be paid in bullion. That, bullion is drawn from the Bank reserve." [Report and Evidence on Bank Acts, p. 26.] And if this is so, it is plain that the Bank ought to keep a reserve of singular magnitude. The balance of trade in a country like England, with enormous transactions, giving large credits, exporting manufactures of singular variety, importing raw material in unprecedented quantity, is acted on by circumstances so various, so potent, so impossible to predict, that an enormous store must be kept in immediate readiness to meet its demands.

The importance of this is, perhaps, more evident if we translate the same argument into other language. A system of ramified credit exists in this country to which the world has no parallel. All through the country large money-dealers promise to pay unheard-of amounts on demand. All these dealers keep their sole fund for meeting all but the most current of these payments at a single treasury. That treasury is liable to be drained of enormous sums by bad harvests, foreign wars, Oriental exports—in a word, by all the accidents that can occur to a commerce on which the sun never sets, and to a range of politics that is almost equally far-reaching. Can there be a question of the enormous importance of keeping this single treasury thoroughly supplied?

There is another circumstance which is, perhaps, of even more importance. The Bank of England professes to be in some sense an unlimited lending establishment. Mr. G. W. Norman, who has been thirty-six years a bank director, whose name is so well known on these subjects, gives this account of its practice:—

3527. The advances of he Bank of England are made through what is called the Discount-office?—The greatest part of them.

3528. What is the nature of the Discount-office?—It is a very anomalous institution, because the Bank is supposed to hold out an offer to everybody to lend money to any amount on bills of exchange, at a rate of interest fixed by itself, and subject first of all to variations in the rate of interest, and then to certain other contingencies, such as a diminution in the *échéance* and an occasional rejection of securities ordinarily admitted.

3529. Is it not principally by raising the rate of interest that you check the amount of discounts which may be demanded of you?—Yes, we have found, contrary to what would have been anticipated, that the power which we possess and exercise of raising the rate of discount, keeps the demand upon us within manageable dimensions. There are other restrictions which are important. The rate we charge for our discounts, we find, in general, a sufficient check.

This, in a sentence, amounts to an admission that it is the practice and duty of the Bank of England to discount or advance upon bills of a short date and a certain class to any extent, at some rate of charge or other. Nor is this a mere theoretical idea. The practice of Lombard-street is based on its reality. The bill brokers of Lombard-street, as Mr. Chapman, who is the most important of them, has explained, do not keep any reserve; they employ the whole of the money they receive; indeed, at the high rate they give for money, they would be ruined if they kept considerable amounts unemployed and yielding nothing. In a time of pressure they look to re-discounting at the Bank of England; in a few days, it is said, they can right themselves by doing little business and receiving payment of the bills which run off. But for those few days it seems essential to this mode of transacting business that the unlimited lending function of the Bank of England should be exercised, or that these great houses, who keep it is to be remembered, the reserves to a considerable extent of country bankers and other bankers, would stop payment. For the two days preceding the issue of the Government letter, I cannot doubt that many an anxious mind hardly thought of anything but the question whether the Bank would be disposed and be able to exercise this power. I am sure the events of the past month will have convinced most people that if our present mode of conducting business is to be retained, it is quite certain that in times of monetary pressure the Bank of England will be called on, and in fact will be almost morally compelled, to give very large amounts of temporary accommodation. The conviction of the common practical man is, that if the Bank of England refuse to advance on first-class mercantile paper at a short date, the "game is up," and "that is the end of all things."

Of course if the Bank of England undertake this business, and if they lead others to expect that they will carry it on, they must provide the means. It is idle for them to attempt to lend large sums of money without having a basis of bullion, or what is the same thing, a reserve of notes represented on the opposite side of the same building by bullion. They have no magic power of creating wealth; their position, like that of other people, is unsafe, when their reserve does not bear a due proportion to their liabilities.

The importance of a great reserve is enhanced by the fact that the drain of bullion for foreign purposes, and the demand for unusual accommodation by the mercantile community and Lombard-street, often come, as now, contemporaneously, or in the closest possible succession. Just when the Bank's reserve is reduced to its lowest point by foreign payments, it is frequently called on for unusual advances. A certain discredit has arisen which makes other people disinclined to lend; and the Bank is called on to make advances. As I have said, the whole system of existing credit, or at any rate, so large a portion of it that we may almost neglect the rest, depends on its being able to call into play, at some rate of interest or other, this *dernier ressort* of lending power when applied to. It must therefore keep, in ordinary times, a reserve so large as to render it possible, after or during a reduction of bullion by an unusual foreign drain, to make extraordinary advances to those who have been led to depend on those advances.

I do not see any way of explaining the phenomena of the present times without allowing that the Bank Directors have not acted upon this principle to a sufficient extent. We are so fortunate as to have a recent exposition of what their maxim of management is. They consider that when the accounts are made up in the form prescribed by Sir R. Peel, a reserve in the banking department, varying from ⅓rd to ½th of the liabilities of that department, is "sufficient for every purpose of real security as well as of public confidence." "We think," says Mr. Weguelin, "that we ought to reserve a minimum of ⅓th on deposits. Our reserve fluctuates between one-fourth and one-third in times of scarcity of money, and it goes up to one-half and higher than that in times of abundance." In other words, when the Bank of England gets a reserve of notes above one-third of its liabilities, it is anxious to part with these notes and the bullion they represent, and it is satisfied if it have one-fourth of its liabilities in "bullion notes." What, then, has been the course of this reserve under this system of management during the past few weeks? It has been this:—

		Reserve.	Deposits.
September	19	£6,108,000	£17,047,000
	26	6,014,000	17,654,000
October	3	4,606,000	18,246,000
	10	4,024,000	18,169,000
	17	3,217,000	15,965,000
	24	3,485,000	16,124,000
	31	2,258,275	16,649,000
November	4	2,155,000	16,781,000
	11	957,000	17,249,000

Starting on the 19th of September with a reserve of more than one-third of the deposits, the Bank Reserve was reduced on the 11th of November to less than one-eighteenth, and even supposing the £2,000,000 said to have been withdrawn, for Scotland and Ireland, not to have been so withdrawn, that reserve would have been under one-fifth. I do not see how to resist the conclusion from these figures, that we ought to keep at a higher amount in ordinary times a reserve which may be diminished with such startling rapidity.

It is to be remembered that there is nothing very peculiar in the circumstances of the present occasion. We have had great losses in the American trade, in consequence of a failure in the expected remittances from our customers, but surely we ought not to have a crisis, or be in anxious difficulty, every time that we do not obtain immediate payment for our goods from a single nation. It is true that our own legislation has caused new difficulties. The Scotch Act of Sir Robert Peel, by requiring gold to go down to Scotland as a "basis" for the circulation, and yet so managing that it shall give no security to that circulation, seems invented to occasion a difficulty. The apprehension created by the limit on the Bank circulation defined by the English Act, was in 1847 a most material aggravation to the panic of Lombard-street. Still, on the other hand, there are favourable circumstances which have diminished the demand on the Bank much below what, without them, it must have been. The New York banks might not have suspended specie payments; the East India Company might have required to send a much larger sum to the East than they have required. The first would have caused an extreme competition between the two sides of the Atlantic for bullion; and, probably, as the second was caused by political considerations, and was a State demand for actual silver, no banking operation could have checked its effects. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to suffer something like what we have suffered, and are suffering not very unfrequently, we should keep a larger amount of treasure in the country to pay our debts and meet sudden demands than we have been in the habit of doing.

I have preferred to argue this question in reference to the form of account prescribed by Sir Robert Peel—first, because such is the existing law, and next, because it gives the easiest reference to the maxims of the present managers which have a natural reference to law. But if any one will compare the accounts for the corresponding dates made up in the old form, he will find that there is a very important reduction in the reserve of bullion and a large contemporaneous increase in the amount of liabilities.

I am anxious to say, in making that observation, that I would not be understood to impute any peculiar blame to the bank directors. The evidence recently given by some of them is infinitely superior to any which has ever before been given by members of that body, and gives a very pleasing impression of the anxiety and diligence which English merchants—without neglecting their own business—can bring to an onerous and important public duty. If they have been misled, their error has been one almost universally spread through the banking and mercantile community.

I would also add, that if we were starting *de novo*, I think most men would hesitate to establish an ultimate treasury for the nation, and would be still more reluctant to bind that treasury by usage and practice to advance indefinitely in times of difficulty. I own I should prefer myself that each banker kept his own bullion reserve, and that there was no ultimate unlimited lender to whom Lombard-street was in the habit of looking. But both these facts have existed so long, and are so engrained into our commercial system, that I do not see how to alter them, and scarcely anticipate that they will be altered; and my object in writing to you now, is to maintain that if the existing practice on these points is to be maintained, the Bank of England must keep a much larger reserve in its coffers than it has lately done.

SCOTCH BANKING.

(From the Saturday Review, 5th December.)

A FAMOUS teetotal orator used to tell the following story:—While walking the streets of a town where a great temperance gathering was about to take place, he found a man rolling in the gutter, helplessly drunk. The prostrate gentleman insisted, in answer to all inquiries and rebukes, that he was himself one of the pillars of the cause of teetotalism. He and his brother he said, were on a temperance tour together. The brother went about, from city to city, enforcing from the platform the duty of total abstinence, while he himself accompanied him on his crusade as "a frifle shample 'osh' debashin effectsh of intemperansh."

The Western Bank of Scotland unites in itself the tactics of the two brothers. No one will deny that it exhibits a most edifying spectacle of the consequences of reckless mismanagement. At the same time, with most creditable zeal and audacity, it calls meetings, gets up deputations, and kindly favours us ignorant Southerners with the benefit of its experience and its wisdom on currency questions. It is a great help to a preacher to have some striking illustration of the evils of the vice which he condemns; but it is difficult to listen with patience to the teaching of a lecturer who points his moral with his own offences. Under the circumstances, we may perhaps be excused for doubting the soundness of the doctrines which have been so abundantly poured forth of late by the Glasgow supporters of the "unfortunate" bank. We are disappointed, too, at not hearing from such well-informed authorities a few more details of the business which has ended so deplorably. Every speaker flies off, when he seems on the point of descending on the region of fact. The most interesting point is the solvency of the proprietors of the bank; but all we can learn about this is, that they are so immensely rich that it would be a mere waste of time to prove what everybody knows—that they could easily pay off every liability, and still have a surplus of millions. This may be true, and for the sake of the creditors we hope it will prove so; but it is puzzling to be told, almost in the same breath, that the only way in which these wealthy shareholders can get through their troubles is by keeping their depositors out of their money for about two years. Surely it ought not to take so long as that to enable men of almost fabulous resources to realize enough to meet their engagements. However, it is the depositors' business to decide whether they will accept the terms that are offered them; and if they decide in the affirmative, we must be content with our present information as to the means by which the insolvency has been brought about. If the noble and commercial patrons of the Bank succeed in setting that estimable body on its legs again, the public will certainly lose a useful and instructive revelation. To the uninitiated there has long been a mystery about Scotch banking, which, for many reasons, it would be desirable to dispel—and if the past management of the Western Bank were subjected to an investigation as searching as that which has dragged to light the innermost secrets of the Royal British, we should learn—if not what Scotch principles of banking are in their integrity—at least what they are capable of becoming when developed by scientific hands.

It is rather remarkable that the Royal British itself was started for the professed purpose of introducing the Scotch system into London. The announcement, indeed, was not much more true than most others which emanated from the same source; for, with the exception of the cash-credit practice, which had not previously found favour in England, the most important peculiarities of the Scotch system had been long before adopted, and even exaggerated, by our own Joint-Stock Banks. But, for some reason or other, it was considered a serviceable puff for a Bank to proclaim its adhesion to the Scottish practice. There was a floating idea that Scotch banks could do anything. They were supposed to be at once the most stable and the most liberal in the world. They could lend to men without capital, and pay interest on all deposits, from a £10 note upwards. At the same time, they were able to find good dividends for their fortunate shareholders. They could maintain a circulation, the bulk of which consisted of £1 notes, without the slightest fear of a run—a risk which many, perhaps over-cautious, authorities have declared to be too great for the Bank of England itself. They led a sort of charmed life, and seemed as if they could combine the practice of what in England, some years ago, would have been thought "fast banking," with all the security enjoyed by the steadiest of our firms. How it happened that what was hazardous in London should be quite safe in Glasgow, was never very clearly apprehended; but the result was supposed to be well established, and Scotch banking became a great fact, to be reverenced accordingly.

There was a reason for this as for most other superstitions. For more than a century the Scotch banks had maintained a high reputation. Nothwithstanding their liberal treatment of the public, and in spite of the dangerous though profitable power of unlimited issue which until lately they possessed, they had stood wonderfully. Failures had been rare even in the worst of times, and disgraceful failures were formerly almost unknown. It was not surprising that a career of such long-continued prosperity should be attributed to the system, and that attempts at imitation should be made by analogous institutions on our side of the border. The main elements of the success of the Scotch banks were, however, independent of their special principles. Their shares were scattered widely throughout all classes, and they found everywhere zealous, because interested, supporters of their credit. At this moment, the extent of such influences is strikingly shown by the desperate efforts which are made to resuscitate the Western Bank. Another circumstance which led to the long stability of the Scotch banks was derived from the national character. If the general scheme was not exactly a cautious one, it was for a long time sagaciously worked. Besides, though the payment of interest on deposits had a tendency to eat up profits, it kept the banks in good odour, and added to what used to be their great source of emolument—the issue of notes. Still the system was one which always needed a vast amount of personal caution in its working. A sailor who will carry on in all weathers ought to be a skilful pilot, and a bank that is conducted on ultra bold principles is certain to go to ruin in the hands of any but the most prudent and watchful managers. In the Western Bank, prudence and vigilance were eclipsed by the more showy qualities, and it has fallen.

But, apart from the follies of a particular management, it is worth considering whether the system itself does not contain elements of unsoundness. Before we sit at the feet of the currency doctors of Glasgow, it may be well to see how far their own practice entitles them to assume the office of teachers. The broad distinction between the system of the Scotch banks and the old-fashioned notions of sound banking which were entertained in England, is this: The English banker took the deposits of his customers without interest, and made his profits by investing the money in his hands in safe and short securities. This is still the business of every well-conducted private bank. In Scotland, on the other hand, interest is paid on all deposits; and the only profit made except that derived from the limited issue of notes, is obtained by lending out the money at a higher rate than that at which it is borrowed.

Almost all our own joint-stock banks are, in this respect, carried on upon the Scotch system. They, in common with the discount houses, borrow money to enormous amounts at a rate which leaves only a margin of £1 per cent for profit on safe investments. Now that the prestige of Scotland has become, by recent events, less overwhelming than it used to be, we may perhaps venture to ask whether this easy way of doing a large business is altogether [illegible]. So long as the banker does not himself pay interest, he can, without trenching too much on his profits, keep up such a reserve as he deems sufficient to secure him against a general panic, or a run on his own establishment. One man may think a quarter of his liabilities not too large a sum for this purpose. Another may venture to go on with an average reserve of not more than a fifth. Still, whatever the proportion may be, there is nothing in the nature of his business to compel him to work with scarcely any reserve at all, in order to be in a position to realise any profits. But take the case of a Scotticised Joint-Stock Bank. Even in ordinary times, it borrows at four per cent. and lends at five. So far as its deposit business is concerned, it can only maintain a reserve of one-fifth of its liabilities by sacrificing the whole of its profits, and even drawing upon its other resources to recover any loss from bad debts. Of course, business could not go on on such terms—so the reserve is pinched, and the whole or nearly the whole, of the borrowed money is employed in the market. When the rate of interest becomes higher, the difficulty of keeping a reserve increases, so long, at least, as the difference between the borrowing and lending rates is kept at the customary standard of £1 per cent. The truth is, no reserve, or none worth mentioning, is ordinarily kept against the deposit accounts which form the bulk of the business of the Joint Stock Banks. If, in such a state of things, a sudden run were got up, there would be no alternative but to suspend, or to get assistance. The money deposited is, for the most part, held on short notice, and it may all be demanded—and, in case of a run, would all be demanded—before the bills on which it had been advanced would arrive at maturity. But even without supposing a run to take place, the mischief produced by the system is very serious. When a panic seems to be threatened, the Banks are compelled to abandon or curtail their usual advances in order to form the reserve which they should never have been without. An enormously increased demand for accommodation is thus thrown upon the Bank of England, and the tendency to alarm is aggravated by the returns of private securities, which have been unduly swelled by the sudden contraction of the Joint-Stock Banks. In order, moreover, to keep themselves safe, the banks are obliged to go on raising money at eight or nine per cent., at a time when they dare not use it, and are, in fact, borrowing their reserve at two or three per cent. more than the bulk of their money brings in to themselves.

It is difficult to believe that a style of business which involves such consequences can be sound. The London Joint Stock Banks, it is true, have all weathered the crisis without discredit, and, except in respect to their half-year's profit and loss account, they are probably in as strong a position as at any time since their establishment. But the system on which they work is substantially the same in principle as that of the discount houses which have not passed so triumphantly through the ordeal. We doubt much whether the managers of our Joint-Stock Banks would venture to continue their practice of taking deposits at a rate of interest which affords no sufficient margin for safe profits, did they not rely on the possible suspension of the Bank Act to relieve them in the last resort. To destroy this reliance by legislation, still more stringent than the Act of 1844, would perhaps be the most effective means for reducing within prudent limits the expansive energies of the Scotch system of banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S BANKING.

(From the Spectator, 28th November.)

WE suspect that the more closely the conduct of the Bank of England during the monied difficulties preceding the late practical suspension of the Act of 1844 is examined, the more questionable it will appear; and that one of the main points really at issue will be the continuance of the Bank's privileges as a manager of the circulation. It is quite proper that the public should be thoroughly possessed with the difference between a national bank of issue, which the Directors are in one of their capacities, and a mere bank of deposit and discount like any other great joint-stock bank, which is another business of the Directors. Equally right is it that the principles of currency and the practical causes of the late financial derangement should be investigated, and that Parliament should inquire as to the conspiracy (intimated last week by the *Times*) to compel the Government to suspend the Act of 1844, in order to bolster up the credit of mercantile gamblers, whose monied confederates uphold them, expecting that in the last resort the Bank of England will influence the Government to break in upon the principle of the Act.

These topics, we say, cannot be too well ventilated. It will be mischievous if the exposition of economical principles, or the examination of particular forms of money derangement, should succeed in diverting public attention from the examination of the conduct of the Bank of England as a bank of deposit and discount, but a bank endowed by the state with peculiar privileges and very profitable advantages. For it seems probable that the Bank, whether unconsciously or consciously, has abused the powers granted to it for public purposes, and has repeated, though in a more subtile form, and possibly in a less degree, the course which aggravated the panics of 1825, 1837, and 1847.

On the present occasion, at least up to the 12th of November, no charge could be brought against the Bank that in pursuit of shareholders' profits it risked the convertibility of the note and then "put on the screw" to save itself from being unable to pay in gold. The Act of 1844, by separating its functions as a bank of deposit from a bank of issue, prevented that danger. Neither is the Bank obnoxious to the charge brought against in 1847, of having stimulated speculation by maintaining a low rate of discount in the face of a drain of gold. From the commencement of the Russian war to the present time, the conduct of the Bank as regards the rate of discount has been prudent. Its error lies in the conduct of its own banking business—in having used its customers' deposits to discount bills at a high rate of interest for its own profit, in utter disregard of its means of paying the checks of its depositors from the money in its possession, except by frightening the Ministry into suspending the Act, and enabling the Bank to issue paper under the nation's guarantee without a corresponding amount of bullion.

This is a charge which requires to be supported by facts. Before adducing those facts, the reader must distinctly bear in mind, that in the issue of bank notes under the Act of 1844 the Bank of England has no more power or discretion than he has. It was assumed by Sir Robert Peel that fourteen millions was an amount below which the paper circulation would never fall. The value of notes to that amount rests on a vacuum, secured, or supposed to be secured, by that amount of public securities. For every note issued beyond fourteen millions, an equivalent must be deposited in the form of bullion or sovereigns. The suspension of the Act simply means that the Bank may disregard this provision, and issue notes ad libitum, without any other base than its own prestige and the [illegible] credit.

But while it is a mere machine in the "Issue Department" till the Act is suspended, it is absolute in the common banking department—that is, as absolute as any other joint stock or private bank. If the Directors will not restrain themselves by the established laws of banking, there are no means of restraining them. We believe that they have not complied with the established laws of banking; that they have gone on increasing their amounts of discounts without any apparent care as to their means of honouring the checks of their depositors, to an extent which no other solvent bank would have dared to venture upon, but which the Bank of England risked with the knowledge that Government would never let them stop as bankers. Their intentions may have been as good as those which are said to pave a certain place; they may never have thought of the profit to be derived from seven, eight, ten per cent. rates; but they have contributed as much as in them lay, not only to the suspension of the Act, but to the encouragement of the unexpressed conviction that Government will never let the Bank stop, which animates the money-dealers who supply the speculators, whose conduct has chiefly rendered the suspension a necessity.

The main facts that prove the mismanagement of the Bank lie in a nutshell. The day before the issue of the letter of suspension, the banking liabilities to the Government and individuals, and the means of meeting those liabilities in available assets—that is, money—stood as under.

Liabilities in the week ending the 11th November, 1857.

Public deposits	£5,314,659	
Other deposits	12,935,344	
Seven-day and other bills	853,075	
Total liabilities to the customers of the bank		£19,103,078
Available means of meeting those Liabilities.		
Notes	£957,710	
Gold and silver coin	504,443	
Total available assets		1,462,153
Liabilities beyond available Means the night before the Suspension		£17,640,925

In other words, the withdrawal of less than a million and a half of money from the banking department would have compelled the Bank to decline paying the cheques of its customers—that is, to stop—and having involved a panic and wholesale destruction, compared with which 1825 would have been as nothing.

Nor can it be said that this reduction of assets, though a theoretical possibility, was in practice improbable; or that the Bank was driven into a sudden error through the news of the American crisis. The subjoined table* will show, that on three separate occasions, the Bank in twice as many weeks suffered three successive reductions of its available assets to meet the demands of its banking customers, to nearly the same amount as the money (£1,462,153) remaining in its coffers the night before the suspension. It will be seen, that in the week ending the 3rd October the available assets were diminished by more than £1,400,000 — being a reduction of nearly the same amount as the Bank had in its possession when it "received the assistance" of Government. The week before the suspension took place, the decrease was £1,372,485—within £90,000 of the sum they finally closed with. In the very week of the suspending letter, their available assets were reduced by £1,243,882—leaving them with only £1,462,153. Another week of a similar reduction would have brought the Bank within £120,000 of stoppage, even if we suppose that no distrust had been caused by the publication of such an account. And all these reductions took place notwithstanding it had sold stock to increase its means.

The same table shows that this was not an "accidental" proceeding, but a course regularly persisted in. During the seven weeks commencing the 19th September and ending the 11th November, this reduction of the company's available means extended to nearly five millions and a quarter, spite of additions made by the sale of securities. This drain of course varied week by week, but with one exception it was continuous. The money thus reduced was applied to increasing the discounts, which rose between the 26th September and the 11th November from £19,719,700 to £26,113,453; being an increase in round numbers of £6,400,000.

These proceedings of the Bank are not exceptional. The same risk of stoppage as bankers was run in 1847, though not so great a degree. Two days before the then letter of suspension was issued, the liabilities and means of the Bank stood thus:—

Liabilities in the week ending the 23rd October, 1847.

Public deposits	£4,766,394	
Other deposits	8,580,509	
Seven-day and other bills	947,013	
Total liabilities to the customers of the Bank		£14,293,916
Available means of meeting these Liabilities—		
Notes	1,547,270	
Gold and silver coin	447,246	
		1,994,516
Liabilities beyond available means in October, 1847		£12,299,400

There are people who think the Bank could escape stoppage at the very last moment by an unscrupulous use of its powers and resources. Lord Overstone inclines to this opinion. He did not speak positively before the Committee of the House of Commons, but he conceived that the Bank, by the sale of securities, by discontinuing all discounts, and by letting the bills already discounted "run to maturity," might save itself. The authority of Lord Overstone is perhaps the highest that exists on currency, more especially as regards any act of practical banking; but we cannot help doubting the soundness of this notion. If the Bank were to deluge the Stock Exchange with public securities, to suspend instanter all discounts, and ruthlessly enforce payment,—everybody knowing its position,—a panic might arise among depositors, which all the money to be raised by these methods could not meet; or if it did, the panic and convulsion would be almost as ruinous as stoppage itself.

The first conclusion from all this is, that Peel's Act has secured (up to this time) the convertibility of the note, which, considering the financial strain of the last four years, and the deviation of the Bank on the only point where it could deviate, might without that Act have been in jeopardy. The second conclusion is, that the proceedings of the Bank, and their reasons for them, should be very searchingly examined during the inquiry which it is assumed will take place as regards the [illegible] of the Act. If found culpable, a further inquiry should be entered into as to the propriety of removing the management of the issues from the Bank of England, and leaving it to stand before the world like any other joint-stock bank, with perhaps some curtailment of its power and privileges in other directions. Theoretically, this should have been done in 1844 to render the measure complete, but practical and inherent difficulties intervened. The real differences between a bank of national issue and a simple bank of deposit and discount were not popularly understood; many of those who understood them after a fashion had prejudices as to the hocus-pocus power of the Bank on money and the money-market, which the people at large partook of in a superstitious degree. These notions are to a great extent dissipated: the main inherent difficulty remains—the difficulty of finding a substitute. A Government department—Board—Commission, or what name you will—seems the only resource: but there is the obvious objection that the Board would be influenced by the Government, as Government in its turn would be influenced by "pressure from without." If, however, the Bank is subject to influences of an equally potent but of a less patent and therefore a more mischievous kind, pursues a line of conduct that compels the Government to tamper with currency law, there does not seem much difference between them. A Government Board would have this advantage, that the responsibility would be distinctly limited and fixed. At present it is divided so that nobody is responsible. However, all we now say is—*inquire*.

* Table showing the amount of Assets in the Banking Department of the Bank of England available to meet the demands of their Customers, from the week ending 26th September to the week ending 11th November, 1857, as well as the weekly Decrease of those Assets.

Week ending	Notes.	Gold and silver Coin.	Total Assets.	Weekly decrease.
September 26	£6,014,160	£594,808	£6,608,968	
October 3	4,606,040	584,377	5,190,417	1,418,551
October 10	4,024,400	570,433	4,594,833	505,584
October 17	3,217,185	599,048	3,816,233	778,600
October 24	3,485,840	593,680	4,078,520	
November 4	2,155,315	550,720	2,706,035	1,372,485
November 11	957,710	504,443	1,462,153	1,243,882

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday is a copy of the correspondence between the Insurance Companies and the Corporation, relative to the supply of water at fires, where it is stated that instructions have been given, and arrangements entered into, which it is *hoped* will prevent the like inconvenience in future.

Now, until the Nepean River flows inexhaustibly throughout the streets and dwellings, and high over the Signal-hill from its own gravitation, instead of the expensively pumped up drainage of a swamp, the citizens may join with the City Council in *hoping* for an improved supply; but I write more especially to call attention to the statement that plans are in course of preparation for the erection of a lodge and bell tower. Possibly very ornamental—an architectural gem—but hardly consistent with depressed corporate finances, and worse than useless for the intended purpose.

There is no fire-bell in London; in many cities and provincial towns in England the ringing of it has been long abandoned. I never heard of assistance being required that was not easily to be obtained after the arrival of fire-engines; but I have known them greatly delayed, in being set to work, from the pressure of the crowd, who, unless restrained by the police, or kept back by ropes, or barriers formed by removed goods or furniture, not only get into danger themselves, but prevent those who have duties to perform escaping from falling walls or burning timber.

I believe with organised management, the police would readily summon the brigade, or turncocks; and, if instructed in setting an engine to work, or if they had one on a light construction, under their control, their promptitude would be appreciated; besides they are good disciplinarians, but the loss sustained in damaged goods and broken furniture needlessly removed by the officious interference of an excited mob, frequently forms no inconsiderable amount of the loss attributed to the fire. I can testify to the efficient services of a troop of soldiers, but the troop summoned by a fire-bell would be the greatest obstacle that could be interposed in preventing the extinction of fire in the city of Sydney.

I therefore entreat the Council to hesitate, or obtain further evidence of its necessity, before assenting to the erection of the building as contemplated.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6.—Monmouth, American ship, 560 tons, Captain Ormsby, from Hobart Town 16th ultimo. Merrill and Leavitt, agents.

March 7.—Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain Warner, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Miss Yarro, Miss Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Eager, Mr. and Mrs. Clare, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Wolfe, Rev. Mr. Brown, Messrs. Rubens, Solomon, Howard, Murray (2), Davis, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

March 7.—Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Melville, Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Mr. F. Anderson, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

March 7.—Raven, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Herney, from Adelaide 18th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

March 7.—Amasis, brig, 216 tons, Captain Kruger, from Hobart Town 23rd ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Peacock, and 2 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
March 7.—Wanderer, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Peri, for London; Wizard, for Manila; Ariel, and Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Emigrant, for Anger Point; Jenny Lind, for Wide Bay, Port Curtis, and Fitzroy River; Content for Otago; Burnett, for Wellington; Northern Light, for Singapore; Triton, for Launceston via Newcastle; Bengal, for Melbourne; William, for Port Macquarie.

CLEARANCES.

March 6.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 500 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. James Fullarton, Mr. J. Addison, Mr. L. Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. U. Macey Lay, Mr. H. Morse, Sub-Inspector Smith, Captain Allan, Mr. Alfred Hicks, Miss Griffin, Miss Minter, Mrs. Graham, Mr. G. Kleet, Mr. J. Snow, Mr. T. Robinson, 3 police, and 42 in the steerage.

March 6.—Triton, brig, 118 tons, Captain Davison, for Launceston via Newcastle, in ballast.

March 6.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Paton, for Port Macquarie, with sundries. Passenger—Mr. Parthidge.

March 6.—Bengal, ship, 667 tons, Captain Summerfield, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. and 2 Misses Summerfield, and 38 Chinese emigrants.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 6.—Ellen, Quail, and Brothers, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles, 24,000 laths, 500 treenails; Arrow, from Richmond River, with 60,000 feet timber; Esther and Avenger, from Bellinger River, with 34,000 feet timber; Benjamin Fryer, from Newcastle, with 500 bushels maize, 3 bags onions; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 90 trusses hay, 40 bales wool, 100 sheep, 7 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 6.—Concord, for Broulee; Ellen, Brothers, Peacock, Quail, and Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Staghound, and Tiger, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

March 6.—Monmouth, from Hobart Town: 5 tuns sperm oil Order.
March 7.—Amasis, from Hobart Town: 46 tons hay, Order.

EXPORTS.

March 6.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 5 cases, 1 bale, A. M'Arthur; 1 trunk, J. S. Lambton; 9 cases, 1 keg, Electric Telegraph; 1 bale leather, Hall and Alderson; 1 parcel, A. Dreutler and Co.; 2 coops poultry, W. Collins; 1 case fruit, Neill; 1 case fruit, Jones; 4 cases fruit, T. Laws; 1 chest tools, Dillon; 6 casks 5 cases fruit, T. Beck; 960 bags sugar, Sugar Company; 2 bales, 1 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 60 bags potatoes, W. Short; 1 box, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 basket fruit, Mrs. Preston; 1 crate water melons, J. Medcalf; 4 cases eggs, J. Head; 1 truss, Montefiore and Co.; 1 bale, Lane and Co.; 5 cases eau de Cologne, Kirchner and Co.; 2 cases eggs, 7 bags oysters, G. Ross; 11 cases tobacco, T. Bowden; 28 cases fruit, J. H. North; 5 cases eggs, C. Brown; 1 case, 4 rods metal, 1 bale felt, 1 keg nails, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case metal, Allan; 1 parcel, E. and A. R. M. Company; 1 parcel, Bank New South Wales; 1 coop poultry, Coleman; 6 boxes gold (£20,000), Commercial Bank.

March 6.—Bengal, for Melbourne: 2,555 packages merchandise, part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Burnett, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Content, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ANGER POINT.—By the Emigrant, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MANILA.—By the Wizard, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SINGAPORE.—By the Northern Light, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOBART TOWN VIA EDEN.—By the Tasmania (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the City of Benares, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Boomerang (s.), Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Telegraph, Tuesday, at noon.

MAILS BY THE EMEU.

THE mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer EMEU, will be made up at this office on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

RATES.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, March 2nd, 1858.

The Telegraph left Port Phillip Heads at 5 p.m. on the 4th instant. [illegible] eccentric strap on the port side, rendering the feathering gear and paddle perfectly useless, and she has come up with only one paddle available. Captain Warner reports the Fortune, brig, going into Port Phillip, and the London (s.) 70 miles N.E. of the Promontory at 8 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The Monmouth, American whaler, has come into port to repair, she having received some little damage. She has been taken to Cuthbert's Wharf.

The Waratah reports the arrival of the Albion schooner at Maryborough from Port Curtis; on the 27th ultimo passed the schooners Coquette and Albion in the bay, also a steamer supposed to be the Yarra Yarra, off the Clarence, on Saturday morning, and a brig coming out of Port Stephens, supposed to be a whaler. On Sunday, at 9 a.m., the Waratah experienced strong S.S.E. gales, with a head sea, until off the Seal Rocks. Her cargo consists of 217 bales wool, 40 hides, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.—Eagle, schooner, Captain Ledru, for Melbourne, with 133 tons of coal.

March 5.—Thane of Fife, schooner, Captain Lowe, for Melbourne, with 185 tons of coal.

March 5.—Bright Planet, barque, Captain Hoggart, for Geelong, with 239 tons of coal, and 7 tons of coke.

COASTER INWARDS.

March 6.—Trial.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Ellen Simpson, from Newcastle; Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

March 2.—White Swan (s.), from Adelaide; Johan Lange, from New York; Cecilia, from Gottenburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Laurient, Boundary, Douglas, and Margaret, for Newcastle; Sabrina, for Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

March 1.—Indus, for Newcastle.
March 2.—Adriatic, for Newcastle.
March 3.—Eliza Goddard, for Newcastle.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON SHIPBOARD.

The particulars of an extensive robbery on shipboard, wherein 10,000 dollars in Spanish doubloons were carried off by the thieves, came to light yesterday. Captain M'Bean, of the barque Pentucket, bound for Trinidad, W.I., appeared before Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter yesterday morning, and stated that two casks of doubloons, amounting to 10,000 dollars, had been stolen from his vessel the night previous, and that from the sudden disappearance of the first mate and steward on the same evening he was fully convinced that the gold had been stolen by them. It appears that at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Pentucket hauled out into the stream and came to anchor in the East River, between Wall-street and South Ferries; that about 8 o'clock Captain M'Bean went ashore for the purpose of making little purchases prior to his departure for the West Indies. During his absence, the first mate, John Remick, and the steward, William Pagan alias Banks, surreptitiously took possession of one of the ship's boats, rowed ashore and deserted the vessel. On the captain's return he found that both the mate, steward, and casks of bullion were *non est inventus*. The captain's state-room, in which the gold had been deposited, was found to have been entered by false keys. The door was found to be locked, however, and every thing appeared to be in perfect order, with the exception of the mysterious disappearance of the doubloons. Suspicion naturally fell upon the mate and steward, and information concerning the robbery was at once conveyed to the police, but no clue could be obtained to the perpetrators. Detective policeman Elder has the matter in hand, and hopes ere long to effect the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the property. Remick, the mate, is about six feet high, has broad shoulders, high cheek bones, light complexion, and no whiskers. He is a stout-built man, and will probably weigh about 180 lbs. Pagan, alias Banks, the steward, is a small-sized mulatto, light coloured, is somewhat freckled, and has curly hair, inclined to be sandy. He weighs about 150 lbs.—*New York Herald*, 3rd December.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Taking advantage of the distrust excited in the public mind by the disastrous wreck of the steamer George Law, alias Central America, the shipwrights of San Francisco held a meeting and decided that very extensive repairs are wanted by nearly all the steamers trading out of the port. We dare say there is a large portion of truth in the statements made, but the interested source from whence they originate gives them a curious air. The following are extracts from the speeches as reported in the *San Francisco Herald*:—

"A member arose and said that he considered the Golden Gate a good ship, probably needing some repairs, but a good safe ship. The President stated that the Gate was not stripped of her copper, nor examined, in March last, and that the ship was only repaired where the immediate damage was. His statement was corroborated by another member, who also worked on her in March last, who said that at that time her copper was nearly worn out, there being many small holes in it from long use. She has not been thoroughly overhauled for four years.

"In relation to the Columbia the President stated that he worked on her about eight months ago, when she was in very bad condition. Her beams are wide apart and the upper deck is very light. She is not ceiled, either, as other vessels are. The Columbia was reported very lightly built.

"The Golden Age then came under consideration. Her bottom was deemed to have been thoroughly overhaulded last fall, but her upper works were considered as needing repairs, &c. One of the members was in New York when the building of the Golden Age was commenced, in 1852, and he thought her floors well laid, although not solid as those of the Golden Gate. Another member stated that he had worked on the Age in 1855; she had not a solid floor, but her timbers were sound at that time. She was originally built for the Collins Line, but was rejected by Mr. Collins, after which one half her frame was cut out, and she was sent on the Pacific side. When the Golden Age was repaired at Panama the injuries to her bottom were repaired by nailing over some inch-board in place of having the injured planking taken out.

"The next steamer in order was the Sonora. A member said that he worked on her when she was last on the dock, and that in several places he could shove his rule through a butt into the timbers, and that he did not consider her a strong ship. A number of her planks were worm-eaten, and with one single exception they were not cut out and replaced with new planks. She is a very weak ship. She works very much at sea, and the donkey pump is kept going all the time, at sea, to keep her free. The pump was kept going even while lying at the wharf, in this harbour.

"The John L. Stephens a member considered the weakest steamer he had ever seen. She works badly at sea, and gives signs of distress even in a calm. Her copper was much chafed. She worked so much in a gale that she rolled her copper up very badly.

"The California was next under discussion. One of the members had worked on her in 1852, and found her ceiling and the timbers about her coal-bunkers so rotten that he did not need tools to tear the ceiling off, and it required an unusual number of spikes to make the new pieces hold to the timbers. Her stern was reported as rotten five years ago. The Oregon was reported as rotten and unseaworthy, with a very weak stern, only half fastened. Her frames were so rotten that the fastenings had to be driven through the ceiling and clenched. A new stern was put in some time ago, but was not fastened to the old frame at all, which was so rotten that the stern could not be fastened to it. No one present knew anything about the Panama at present, but it was stated that her stern was rotten five years ago. The Republic's pumps broke in attempting to put them in motion in 1854, and there was no one on board capable of repairing them. The water rose and put the fires out, and the ship was saved by baling. While lying at the dock, about a week since, she had to be pumped considerably each day to keep her free. She leaks badly about the exhaust pipes.

"The Association could say nothing against the Pacific—they considered her the strongest ship on the coast, but now needing repairs from being so long laid up.

"The Sierra Nevada was a very weak boat, working badly at sea. The caulkers have to work on her every time she returns, to replace the oakum she chews out.

"The Commodore has not been thoroughly overhauled for a long time, and is greatly in need of repairs.

"The Uncle Sam is considered a good boat, but should be recaulked, as she has been so long laid up. A member stated that the wood had shrunk so much, from the effects of the sun to which she is exposed, that he could see through her between the gripe and the stem.

"The Orizaba was described as a good stanch ship, but may require caulking.

"The Cortes is considered as needing repairs on the starboard side, nearly amidship. Her decks are in a bad condition, needing new planking.

"The Constitution's decks are in a bad condition, and her starboard-waist planks infected with dry-rot. They were cut out and repaired. Her butts were very open after her return from her last trip, so much so that an inch board was driven in in one place. Her timber is represented as sound, and she was in good condition when she left, having been thoroughly repaired.

"The Goliah is not seaworthy. Since she was lengthened she has not been a safe vessel, and is the poorest ship that leaves this port.

"The Sea Bird is good, but needs re-coppering and re-caulking, and her top-sides need some repairs."

Following the suit led by the shipwrights of San Francisco, the caulkers had their innings and freely commented on the weak points of the various steamers that had passed through their hands. One sample of the style of caulker's comment will suffice:—

"The Goliah strains so much that she chews all the oakum out of her butts, which were very open; she is very weak and unsafe. One gentleman stated that he worked on her about eight months ago, at which time she had started her stern-post, and her wood-ends were all open. The stern-post has never been got back into its place again. It was thought impossible to caulk her, so as to make the oakum hold for twenty-four hours at sea, as she works so badly."

Aroused by the publication of such irreverent statements about their steamers, the owners, or their agents, denied stoutly the alleged facts, and challenged inquiry. Some of the steamers were surveyed by competent persons, and the result was that the averments of the shipwrights and caulkers—interested parties though they be—were generally sustained.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
8	MONDAY.	5 58	6 24	0 48	1 12

MOON.—Last quarter, 8th instant, at 4 h. 15 m. 24 s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.					Mail	Goods
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Sydney	6·30	7·45	10· 0	1·30	4·25	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	7·51	10· 6	1·36	4·31	5·51	
3¼	Petersham	6·41	7·56	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·56	
5	Ashfield	6·48	8· 3	10·18	1·48	4·43	6· 3	
6¼	Burwood	6·53	8· 8	10·23	1·53	4·48	6· 8	
7½	Homebush	6·58	...	10·28	1·58	4·53	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	...	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·33	
17¼	Fairfield	7·31	...	11· 1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	...	11·12	2·42	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mail	Mixed Trains.					Good
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Liverpool	6·30	...	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m.
4¾	Fairfield	6·43	...	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	
8½	Parramatta	7· 1	...	8·46	12· 1	4· 1	6·16	
14½	Homebush	7·15	...	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·30	
15¾	Burwood	7·18	8·12	9· 3	12·18	4·18	6·32	
17	Ashfield	7·23	8·17	9· 8	12·23	4·23	6·38	
18¾	Petersham	7·30	8·24	9·15	12·30	4·30	6·45	
20	Newtown	7·38	8·29	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	
22	Sydney	7·42	8·35	9·27	12·42	4·42	6·57	

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	5· 0
16½	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	5·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	6·15
6¾	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	6·35
16½	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	7· 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

THE feeling of the colony will concur with Mr. HIRST's resolution, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday last, demanding that the mail contract be annulled, but probably its judgment will prefer the more cautious amendment of Mr. BREILLAT. There is an adage, which reflects on the wisdom of the man who takes vengeance on his face by cutting off his nose. We never happened to meet with one exact instance of this exploit, but we need not look far into the world to see abundant proof that those who take counsel from their resentments have a very bad adviser.

Few persons will take so mild a view of the conduct of the Company as that adopted by Mr. BREILLAT. He is right in saying that the Glasgow Company did not contemplate the difficulties they have encountered; they certainly did not—because they never contemplated carrying out the contract at all. We have the best authority for saying that they made the tender which was accepted with an object totally distinct from carrying on the service. They had vessels, and they were anxious to dispose of them; they believed that the contract would sell the ships.

Of course mercantile gentlemen are entitled to take what steps they please in their own interest; and it would have been fortunate for us if the plan so astute had been successful. But it failed; the Company were totally unprepared for their work; from this unpreparedness have arisen their difficulties, and our disappointment. We cannot imagine that they have the slightest claim on colonial consideration. They played with our interests. This game involved the national welfare; for no one can tell what may be the effect of a month's delay in the midst of a monetary crisis; and this we do know, that much loss has befallen our merchants and others by the irregularity and uncertainty of postal communication. When, then, apologies are offered for delays and breakings down—for slow ships and small ships, we cannot help going back to the *fons mali*—we cannot help remembering that the whole series of blunders, cross purposes, and frustrations, resulted from the original want of good faith in the tender for the contract. It is quite beside the purpose to point to the zeal of the officers, who may have striven hard to repair some disasters, and to supply some deficiencies. Personally they deserve our thanks, but they do not change at all the general aspect of the transaction, or relieve the Glasgow Company from the odium and distrust it has so justly incurred. Mr. BREILLAT argues well for the future, because the contract has passed into new hands. We share in the hope. The present company *mean* to carry out the service in some form or other so as to keep time—and *they have power* to do so. If it is for the interest of the colonies to assent to the new arrangements, we think they are relieved from the suspicion of being illusive by the reputation of the parties who now will engage to complete them.

The Legislature will do well to appoint at its earliest sittings a committee of enquiry on the whole subject. We ought to have the facts placed on record, and we ought to furnish the Home Government and the other colonies with our precise views on steam communication with Europe. Even if no action follow, it will tend to settle the public mind, and place before the country in a definite form a subject which has become considerably distracted. It will probably be found necessary to carry out the contract, but with modifications to suit the mercantile interests of this port. It is absurd to suppose we shall willingly pay for conveying a mail which, by the arrangement of the time-table, confers advantages so disproportionate. At present the mail has been too irregular to enable either colony to regulate business by it, or the disadvantage on our side would be much more striking—for this evil Mr. BREILLAT's amendment suggested a remedy.

The question of the Panama route brought up formally by Captain TOWNS will not, we hope, be suffered to drop. Mr. WETTON on his first visit to the colony exhibited so clearly the advantages and practicability of this route, that he cannot expect us to forget his signal diplomatic triumphs.

We all entered with great warmth into his project. The citizens, with a fervour which they rarely display on any subject, pressed it upon the GOVERNOR. Mr. PARKER, the most cautious of Ministers, bent before the popular impulse, and promised the subsidy demanded; the Legislature, without distinction of parties, approved the conduct of the Government. Mr. WETTON brought the neighbouring colony to accord substantially with the plan—nothing was ever met with greater enthusiasm. Such was the result of Mr. WETTON's mission, and such were the aspirations which attended his homeward voyage.

Since his return, the public has heard nothing about the Panama route. Captain TOWNS described Mr. WETTON's taciturnity as "backsliding." We presume we should be nearer the mark if we were to suppose that Mr. WETTON was successful in his special object, and that he did his work well; if we were to imagine that the Company he represents unexpectedly got at the mail contract by the Suez line, and that having possession of that route for the nonce for their own purpose, they are not particularly anxious to establish a rival line. It does not follow, however, that the colony is interested in the same way. We really want this line; but it does not matter to us what company undertakes it, providing it is secured. Captain TOWNS has therefore done right in re-opening the question. We are assured by a gentleman well acquainted with America, that a very moderate subsidy would obtain for us the most rapid communication with Europe, that is, through a commercial country second in rank to Great Britain alone, and a kindred race. Mr. WETTON will expect the Press to look at this subject from its own peculiar ground, but we beg to be understood that we have the fullest confidence that, acting with a view to the interest of his principals, Mr. WETTON will, nevertheless, remedy some grievances, which have been quite as injurious to the Company as to the colony. Beyond this it is unreasonable to expect anything from him. He has his interests—we ours, and they are not identical.

THE Mormon rebellion is a curious episode in the progress of the Model Republic. Twice lately the military force of the Federal Government has been brought to bear on separate States. In Kansas it was employed to support the slave party, and put down the armed opposition of the free-soilers. And now in Utah it is directed against the local freedom of the Mormons. The Republic could not get along without the aid of an armed force placed in despotic hands, to overbear those ebullitions of human perversity which the free working of democratic institutions occasionally gives rise to.

To do the Mormons justice, they certainly have not invited a collision with the Federal Government, they have submitted to no slight amount of privation and toil to escape, as far as possible, from the civilisation of the world, and to avoid contact with the rest of the human race. Driven from their first location by a burst of popular fury, they crossed the Rocky Mountains in search of some spot where they might remain unmolested. And to all appearance there was every probability that that desire would be realised. Their new home was a long way from the most western hamlet that the pioneers of progress had erected, and to reach it required a long and toilsome journey. Rapid as was the rate at which the wave of settlement rolled over the western prairies, it promised to be a long time before it could reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and still longer before it could climb up their rugged sides and flow over upon the western slopes; while emigration to the Pacific coast of the republican territory was a thing at that time almost unknown, and little fear was entertained of a hostile interruption from that quarter. It seemed likely that Utah would be left to work out its natural destiny unaffected by direct contact with other states. But it was otherwise ordained. The unexpected discovery of gold disconcerted all the hopes of the Mormon leaders. A large population was suddenly precipitated on the shores of the harbour of San Francisco. An overland passage from the east to the west was marked out. Utah lay right in the road. A stream of emigration flowed through the land, and the seclusion of the Saints was disturbed by the constant inroad of strings of travellers on their way to the golden land. Mormonism, like a guilty thing, could hide itself nowhere. Go where it would, it was pursued by the Nemesis of civilisation.

Every year has made it more and more impossible for the Federal Government to ignore the settlement at the Salt Lake. The area of the republican territory is so vast, that a company of adventurers might squat in an unoccupied corner without exciting much attention. Successive Presidents have thought it best to let Mormonism alone, so long as it was not troublesome, in the hope that it might destroy itself, but always with a feeling that it might prove a trouble in store. The era of passive policy, however, seems now to be past. President BUCHANAN has resolved to exercise federal authority over the territory. The Government and the anomalous society are brought into direct collision. From this position there is no retreat, and one or other of the combatants must succumb.

Of the ultimate result there can be no doubt. The physical force of the United States is irresistible; nor could the PRESIDENT, having once made his demand, and backed it by a display of military authority, draw back without incurring a dishonour that the popular opinion would not tolerate. What he has insisted on, the credit of the nation demands that he should enforce. But it entirely depends on the degree of resistance that the Mormons may offer, whether the contest shall be a bloody one or not. Though unable to offer a permanent opposition, they can stand out in a way to task all the military resources of the Republic. It will be a great undertaking to bring up a fully equipped army, prepared to attack their territory, while the nature of the country is in itself a defence. By retreating, and burning up the grass, fortifying as they fall back all those spots amid the rugged defiles, through which the only road passes, where a successful stand may be made, they may delay indefinitely the advance of a hostile force upon their capital, and inflict a terrible loss upon the assailants. President BUCHANAN is too prudent to precipitate a contest of this nature, if it can be avoided—a contest which can have but little glory for the States, and may involve much dishonour. The little force he has already despatched must be considered as representative rather than illustrative of the military strength of the Republic. It is quite inadequate, if any serious opposition should be met with. But as the exponent of an irresistible power which lies behind it, it may accomplish all the purposes intended. BRIGHAM YOUNG has shown himself warlike enough in words, and by his manifesto has called on his followers to come at once to the rescue. It remains, however, to be seen whether he has inspired sufficient enthusiasm among them to induce them to commit themselves to a struggle with the Federal Government, which must be hopeless even though the first efforts at resistance should prove successful.

In any case, Mormonism is put to the test. If it resists it must ultimately be annihilated by the overwhelming force that will be brought against it. If it yields it must submit to place itself permanently under the hated yoke of the power it has desired to escape from, and must so modify its tenets and practices as to bring them in harmony with the faith and customs of the surrounding States. In this case Mormonism proper would cease to exist. There is only one other alternative for the disciples of JOE SMITH, and that is to migrate again—to quit Utah as they quitted Nauvoo, and to attempt once more to secure the privilege of isolation. But where are they to wander to? The earth does not possess many neglected spots where it would be possible to live, and where no contiguous and advancing power would interfere with them. And the faith and patience of many of the sect might break down under a repetition of the trials to which they have been subjected once before.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Mormonism, it will always remain a curious feature in the history of the age. There have been superstitions in abundance prevalent in the world in every age, and they are held up as affording material for the conquests of Christianity. Yet Mormonism has sprung up amidst Christian institutions, amid religious activity of all sorts, and has drawn its disciples from the heart of the two most Christian nations in the world. Such are the contrasts history presents!

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY MORNING, 4th March.—The colony of Victoria is still without a Ministry. Both Houses reassembled yesterday, to listen to explanations and to know whom our new ministers were to be, but they were doomed to disappointment. Mr. Haines simply announced that Mr. Chapman had undertaken the task of forming a Ministry, and nothing more. After some preliminary business had been gone through, he rose and said—"I am aware that it has been expected that on this day certain explanations might be given by the Government of events which have taken place during the past week. It is not, however, my intention at the present time to give any such explanation to the House. I think, in taking the course which I am doing, I am pursuing a course which is convenient and usual; and that if I departed from the course which I now announce I should be doing that which is irregular and improper. Not, Sir, that I have any objection to give a full account—and I shall be prepared to do so when the proper time arrives—of such part as I have taken, and the Ministry have taken, in the events which have occurred during the last week. I think, Sir, on the present occasion, I am justified in stating this much, that the hon. member for St. Kilda has undertaken to form an Administration, and whilst he is so occupied with the task, I feel that it would be unbecoming in me to enter into any explanations whatever. As soon as he has dealt with the task which he has undertaken it will be the proper time to do so. It is not my intention on the present occasion to say anything more than merely to move that this House do now adjourn till Tuesday next." At first the propriety of this step appeared to be admitted generally by the House, but a buzz of conversation was heard from the Opposition benches while Mr. Duffy was asking some question of Mr. Haines, and Mr. Brooke, who aspires to become a minister and a leader, jumped up as soon as Mr. Haines had replied to Mr. Duffy, and complained of the delay that had taken place. He demanded some explanation of the way in which this time had been spent. To this demand Mr. Haines replied: "Having taken some trouble to ascertain the proper course to be pursued on this occasion, and being personally indifferent as to whether the explanation be given at the present or at a subsequent time, I do not feel called upon to depart from the determination which I have arrived at, and regret that I cannot comply with the wish of the hon. member." Dr. Evans then moved an amendment "That the House do now adjourn to Friday next," which, after an explanation from Mr. Haines, and another from Mr. O'Shanassy, was carried. The House therefore stands adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, when it will probably be again adjourned to Tuesday next.

In the meantime, Mr. Chapman has arrived in town, and is now actively engaged in making his ministerial arrangements. Mr. Ireland and Mr. Wood have consented to serve under him as Attorney and Solicitor Generals. Captain Clarke, it is said, has been applied to, and has refused to join. Considering the old Tasmanian feud between Mr. Chapman and Captain Clarke, this advance of the former gentleman towards a political antagonist of yore, gives evidence of a generous and patriotic spirit. Mr. O'Shanassy has openly avowed to his friends that he will not take office under Mr. Chapman. The unwieldy Hibernian will be Premier or nothing. Mr. Duffy has expressed his willingness to join. These are facts, I believe, and comprise all that are known. Mr. Chapman is beset by men of the Brooke and Hughes' school, and will have a difficult task to accomplish in forming a Ministry that will be acceptable to the people. If he can form such a Ministry as the following, which is the latest put forward in "the Clubs," he and his colleagues will have nothing to fear in their appeal to the country:—

Premier	Mr. Chapman
Treasurer	Mr. Ebden
Attorney-General	Mr. Ireland
Solicitor-General	Mr. Wood
Land and Works	Mr. Duffy
Customs	Mr. Strachan
Postmaster-General	Dr. Greeves.

For my part, I am prepared to doubt the reliability of this list in two instances. Mr. Ebden, certainly the best Treasurer Victoria ever had, is not, I believe, so enamoured of office as to seek to retain the position he has filled for some time with honour to himself and to the colony. But still the position occupied by Mr. Chapman in the present crisis,—that of an independent member who, not having voted on the division which threw out the Haines Ministry, has the whole House before him to choose from,—enables him to make overtures to Mr. Ebden, and even to form a coalition Ministry if he fail in securing a party. As regards Dr. Greeves, I do not know whether he is seriously put forward. He is not popular, and his political sentiments are distrusted. But the list, after all, may be a pure invention.

Mr. Haines has been visited with an amount of abuse for his action in bringing about this crisis, which is not altogether due. His attitude in the House yesterday afternoon was manly and dignified. He would not be drawn into explanations that might hampe his decision, either by threats or by insinuations. I feel persuaded that when these explanations can be made, they will redound to his credit. Mr. Haines is not the gentleman to throw away a character for honesty and straightforwardness by shifting conduct in a time of Governmental difficulty. He has committed one fault, certainly, in resigning office without the occasion calling for him to do so, but having resigned office his subsequent conduct has been, as time will prove, constitutional and correct.

The Chamber of Commerce held their monthly general meeting yesterday, when the reports for the last three months were brought up and adopted. Some little discussion arose on the question of the best means of securing reliability in the postal service, but nothing was done. Mr. Bowden then brought forward his motion of long standing on the paper, "To consider the question of a Government Mint for the colony of Victoria." Great amusement was had out of an error that appeared in the *Argus* of the same morning, in which journal the word Mint was omitted, and Mr. Bowden's motion was made to appear to be "To consider the question of a Government for the Colony of Victoria." The Chamber, however, gravely subsided into the monetary question and ignored the political one; in the course of the discussion, the President said, the Mint at Sydney was unprofitable to that colony, owing to the mistake of the home Government in originally establishing the Mint there. He had heard that Sydney would be very glad to get rid of such an expensive appendage. This is not the first time this has been asserted here, and permitted to remain uncontradicted. The meeting went off very languidly, and no business was done beyond the appointment of a committee to draw up and present to his Excellency an address on the Mint question, favourable to the establishment of a branch in Victoria.

Trade has been reviving a little this week, but prices have not moved, except in flour, which has advanced to £18 for best brands of Adelaide.

JEWISH ORPHAN SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of this Society was held in the synagogue, at noon yesterday, the president (Mr. Montague Levey) in the chair. The attendance was not numerous.

The CHAIRMAN, after stating that the object of the meeting was the bringing forward of the financial statement, and other affairs, of the society, offered some remarks, which he anticipated would prove satisfactory, and even gratifying, in indicating progress. Since their last general meeting the society had had under their charge the sons of the late Mr. George Moss. They were at first under the parental guidance of Mr. Abrahams. A communication being received, however, from Mr. Kennedy, who kept a school at Windsor, stating his readiness to receive the charge, arrangements were made, and the youths were sent to Mr. Kennedy. That gentleman's character was well known: he was a kind man and a very good teacher; and, as appeared from a letter written by Master Moss, enclosing most gratifying school exercises, the pupils placed under Mr. Kennedy's charge made very great and rapid progress. Another matter upon which he would offer a few remarks was relative to the account that had been drawn up by the committee, and which showed a balance in hand of £219 18s. 9d. The committee had done all in their power to make the society prosperous, and he trusted they would henceforth, year by year, show improvement generally.

The secretary (Mr. Louis Phillips) then read the following:—

Eighth Annual Report of the Sydney Jewish Orphan Society, for the year ended February 28th, 1858 (5618).

Your committee, in submitting their report of progress for the past year, have the pleasing duty of congratulating the subscribers, Jewish and Christian, on the steady and uninterrupted advancement of the society: indeed, at no period of its history has it given greater promise of usefulness than during the year just ended. The committee have, therefore, no ordinary satisfaction in stating that they leave to their successors the management of an institution which, throughout their period of office, has made the most rapid strides in popular appreciation, and may with truth be said to be now in the full tide of favour and success, a fact which will at once be proved by comparing the present with the past balance sheet.

Your committee have to inform you that, in addition to the charges before under their care, are two sons of the late Mr. George Moss, the elder of whom has been placed under the kind supervision of Mr. James Kennedy, Principal of the Windsor Commercial School. The improvement he has made during the short time he has been under that gentleman's care affords the committee great pleasure, and it is confidently trusted that he will become a useful member of society and an honour to his co-religionists. The younger brother, with a Master and Miss Barnett, are still receiving the affectionate consideration of Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams, and the committee have no doubt they will, as hitherto, enjoy every attention physically, intellectually, and morally. The report of the visiting committee for the last twelve months has been exceedingly satisfactory. The children of Mrs. Moss are in receipt of the advantages offered to them by this institution; they are well cared for both in their education and domestic comforts.

Your committee, in order to augment the available funds, deemed it advisable to give a public ball, which took place on the 19th November last; its successful result will be seen on reference to the balance sheet.

Your committee have endeavoured to economise the working of this society, so as to devote the funds, as far as possible, in accordance with the intention of the subscribers, by affording relief to the Jewish orphans of this city.

The past being now a matter of history, your committee have to prepare for any unforeseen or unfortunate circumstances that may arise; to accomplish this an increased amount of patronage will be imperatively necessary; and they feel certain, from their knowledge of the wide-spread charity of the Jewish community of New South Wales, that the fact need only be stated to ensure a larger share of sympathy and support. There can be no higher effort of charity than that of protecting the young and friendless—of holding out the hand of kindness—to snatch from ignorance and vice the fatherless and motherless amongst us, for it has been truly said, "that philanthropy is not more dignified in its actions than when its benefits are bestowed on the orphan and the widow."

Charity has ever been, and ever will be, a way of pleasantness, a road that leads to the gates of Paradise. Charity is heaven-born and heaven-blessed. Reflections such as these, it is hoped, will strike the chord of benevolence—of generosity, in the heart of every man, assuring him that acts of virtue are never forgotten by the Omnipotent Recorder of the deeds and thoughts of all.

In conclusion, the committee have to return their warmest thanks to those gentlemen who have given them the benefit of their experience in carrying out the best interests of this rising society. For themselves, their charges, and the subscribers, the committee earnestly implore the approbation, assistance, and blessing of Almighty God.

LOUIS PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.
MONTAGUE LEVY, President.

The treasurer next read the balance sheet, which showed £219 18s. 9d., to be the amount of the balance in his hands.

On the motion of Mr. J. ALEXANDER, seconded by the Rev. Dr. HOELZEL, the treasurer's report was received.

A lengthy discussion took place relative to the question of so modifying the composition of the committee as to make it include married as well as single gentlemen. It appeared that the committee in filling up the nomination list had selected the names of single men, as being those of persons most suitable in their estimation, though it was by no means illegal or impracticable to select married men as members of committee. The ballot being at length proceeded with, the following officers were elected for the present year:—

President, Mr. Montague Levey; treasurer, Mr. Hyam M. Joseph; committee, Messrs. L. Phillips, M. D. Isaacs, B. Cohen, J. Alexander, Frederick Cohen, Samuel Myers, M. Solomon, and S. L. Benjamin.

The usual votes of thanks were accorded to the respective officers for their active and important services during the past year, and acknowledged by them; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, and a graceful acknowledgment by him, the meeting separated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Cattle Market, at two o'clock, Unbroken Horses.
MR. W. NEWELL.—On the Ground, Camperdown Road, at 11 o'clock, Cottages and Land.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Harness, &c.
MR. W. PRITCHARD.—On the Union Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Brushware, Paintings, &c.
MESSRS. FRITH AND PATTEN.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture, Decanters, Gold Chains, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Pistedware, Cutlery, Dolls, Flutinas, Paperhangings, Ironmongery, Brushware, Galvanised Iron, China Matting, &c.
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Turps, Oils, Ironmongery, Jewellery, Tools, Microthalamons, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the premises, Brickfield Hill, (next to Mr. Brush, saddler,) at 11 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Fixtures, Gas Fittings, &c.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—On Lamb's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, &c.
MESSRS. H. HOUGHTON AND CO.—In the Yard adjoining Mr. Hamilton, butcher, Bridge-street, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.
MR. F. BRADLEY.—On the Premises, next Grafton Arms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Groceries and Sundries.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Trucks, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.
MR. J. JAQUELMAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Spirit Kegs, Household Furniture and Sundries.
MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Ladders, Carpenters' Tools, Cedar Counters, Shop Fixtures, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sailing Boats, Sails, Paddles, &c.
MR. J. SHEA.—On the Premises, Brownlow Hill, near Camden, this day, at 11 o'clock, Cattle and Horses.
MR. J. B. LAVERACK.—At Mr. M'Kenzie Inn, Pitt Town, near Windsor, on the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, Lease of Farm.
MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, on the Western Road, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.
MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. Fullagar's Yard, Star Inn, Western Road, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, Sheep.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The large number of causes entered for trial in the Sydney Court of Requests for the monthly sittings, commencing on Monday next, affords strong proof of the hardness of the present times. The number of summonses issued being over 800, or 600 and odd in the £10 Jurisdiction, and 200 in the £30 Court. The sittings in the £10 Jurisdiction will commence this morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.—In the Health Officer's report, published in this journal of the 5th instant, in describing the manner in which he found those people crowded together, he is made to say they were half melted. It should have read half *naked*.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of this association held yesterday afternoon at the School of Arts, Mr. George H. Bode read a paper on the "Pleasures and the Advantages of Reading." Mr. Bode commenced by entering at some length into the question of the utility of judicious reading, pointing out that as reading bridged over, as it were, the succeeding ages of the world's history, there could be no progression without books. Without reading, in fact, mankind would be composed of mere units, having no connexion with those who preceded, or those who were to follow. A course of patient silent application to any one subject, aided by judicious reading, effected more he said for the individual in twelve months than years dissipated in less studious labours; and the paper pointed out the advantages of reading as compared with the hearing of lectures. The great practical benefits of reading to individuals were glanced at, the writer remarking that that general information which was to be acquired by reading, was the surest means of attaining to success in any profession or pursuit. The great pleasures of reading as a means of relaxation, and the sweets of the companionship of books, was then adverted to. Next after a well regulated exercise in the open air, there was no relaxation which afforded half the pleasure and recreation which was to be drawn from books; they were also the best safeguards against idleness, and those numerous evils which spring from idleness. Books, too, supplied that knowledge of the world which was so necessary to enable men to discriminate in seeking good and shunning that evil to which they were so much exposed in their progress through society. The necessity of a due appreciation of the advantages of reading on the part of teachers was dwelt upon, as well as the duty imposed upon them of communicating to those entrusted to their charge not only those advantages which they themselves had derived from an extensive reading, but also to impress on the minds of the young the necessity of improving their minds by that self-culture which was to be acquired by a knowledge of books. The paper concluded by enlarging upon the beauty of that reading and that knowledge, as compared with all others, which made religion its highest end and aim. At the conclusion of the discourse, which was listened to attentively throughout, and which appeared to afford the greatest satisfaction, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Bode.

INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest on Saturday last, at the Sir John Franklin Inn, Bridge-street, on view of the body of John Johnson, aged 50 years. Deceased was a Swede, a robust person, and a seaman on board the whaling brig Vernon. The evidence showed that he had been lodging at a house in Bridge-street for nine days previous to his death, after returning from a ten months' voyage; that he was engaged in discharging oil cargo on Friday, going out at six in the morning, and returning about eight o'clock, p.m.; and that on his return, as he approached his abode, he was seen to fall, and died almost instantaneously. It appeared he had formerly suffered from disease of the heart. Verdict—Died from natural causes.

CAMDEN, 4TH MARCH.—A correspondent informs us that the great auction sale of the Camden Park stud of horses has created no little excitement in the neighbourhood the last two or three days. Those sold were none but first class, equal to any breed ever imported to this colony. The attendance on Tuesday was not quite so numerous as was expected, but they all realised very fair prices, few offers having been withdrawn. A luncheon was provided under a large tent erected for that purpose by Mr. John Galvin, of the Camden Inn, at 2s. 6d. per head. The sale was again resumed on Wednesday, when buyers were not so plentiful as on the day previous. The low price of grain this season has made everything exceedingly dull; all those who are not obliged will not dispose of their wheat till prices go up. This being the case there is quite a stand still in business. The maize crops have shared very badly this year: in most parts the ground is thoroughly infested with that little destructive insect, called the "cricket;" that, and having no rain, will make maize more scarce than it has been for many years. The weather has again taken a turn, and there is every sign of a more lengthy drought. The rain gradually disappeared on Tuesday.

RACES AT BRISBANE FIELD.—On Tuesday a number of turfites from Morpeth, Maitland, and the district, assembled near Swan Reach, and several excellent matches were run. We have not the particulars as to the horses or the running, but hear that the sport was good.—*Maitland Mercury*.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB V. NORTHUMBERLAND CLUB.—Easter Monday is named as the day upon which the match between these two clubs will take place. It has been found impossible to name an earlier period, as the Marylebone Club are contemplating playing a friendly match with the Parramatta Club.—*Maitland Mercury*.

EXECUTIONS.—Edward Brown and William Jones, convicted on the 10th instant, at the Ballaarat sessions of robbery with violence, were executed in the Central Gaol on Monday morning. Brown arrived in the colony a free man in the Othello, in 1852, and was a native of London. He was twenty-seven years of age, and had been twice convicted of vagrancy. Jones was a native of Towersley, in Buckinghamshire, and was by trade a shoemaker. He arrived in the colony in 1849, in the Andromache, a free man, but previous to his last fatal crime, had received a sentence of three years for horse-stealing. On being informed at eight o'clock by the sheriff that their time had come, the prisoners, who were confined in adjoining cells, came out; but they did not recognise each other, nor did they speak a word before the fatal bolt was drawn. Brown was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Stack, a Roman Catholic clergyman; and Jones was attended by the Rev. Mr. Stoddart, gaol chaplain. Amongst the witnesses of the execution were the sheriff, the governor of the gaol, superintendent Smith (of the detective force), and the deputy sheriff from Ballarat; the last official having come down for the purpose of identifying the bodies at the inquest, which was subsequently held, as those of the men who were sentenced to death at Ballaarat.—*Herald*.

OUR ROOFLESS CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I beg to coincide with a "Churchman" respecting the getting up of a bazaar in aid of the funds towards roofing the Cathedral. There is no doubt many would contribute most willingly goods towards such a purpose.

It is to be hoped the committee will not let it drop, now that they have had a hint given them on the subject.

By the bye, don't you think it would save a deal of expense if they were to hold the bazaar in the Cathedral instead of buying tents, &c.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, and
ONE WHO WILL BE A CONTRIBUTOR.

THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

(From the Overland Bombay Times, December 29.)

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, December 12.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council having received last evening the list of casualties in the affair at Chinhut on the 30th of June, 1857, and the memorandum of the defences of the residency at Lucknow, furnished by the garrison engineer, which are alluded to in the despatch from Brigadier Inglis, of her Majesty's 32nd regiment, dated the 26th September, 1857, published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th instant, as well as the list of casualties during the siege of Lucknow, is pleased to direct the publication of these documents.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CHINHUT ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1857.

GENERAL STAFF.

Wounded. — Sub-assistant Commissary-General, Lieutenant T. James, dangerously.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.—Captain A. P. Simons, twice, severely; 2nd Lieutenant H. Bonham, slightly.

H. M.'S 32ND FOOT.

Killed.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Case; Captain C. Stevens; Lieutenant J. D. Thomson (Adjutant); Lieutenant J. Brackenbury.

Wounded.—Captain A. Bassano, severely.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Major C. F. Bruere, slightly.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Killed.—Captain W. G. M. Maclean, 71st Regiment N. I.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. H. T. Farquhar, 71st Light Cavalry, severely; Ensign C. W. Campbell, 71st Regiment N. I., severely.

OUDE IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant F. W. Graham, slightly.

ABSTRACT.

Officers killed	5
Ditto wounded	8
Total	13

T. F. WILSON, Captain,
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ACTION AT CHINHUT ON THE MORNING OF THE 30TH JUNE, 1857.

General and Brigade Staff.—Wounded, 1 European Officer.

Artillery, Regular and Irregular.—Strength consisting of 10 light guns and an 8-inch howitzer; killed, 1 European private and gunner; wounded, 2 ditto officers, 2 staff sergeants, and 6 ditto privates and gunners; total, 10. Killed and missing, 1 native commissioned officer, 8 ditto non-commissioned officers, 43 ditto rank and file; total 52. Wounded, 1 ditto rank and file.

Detachment H. M.'s 32nd Foot.—Strength consisting of 300 bayonets; killed and missing, 4 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, 89 privates and gunners; total, 115. Wounded, 1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers, 33 privates and gunners; total, 39.

13th Regiment N. I.—Strength consisting of 160 bayonets; wounded, 1 European officer; killed and missing, 9 native non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto drummer, and 25 ditto rank and file; total, 35. Wounded, 3 ditto commissioned officers, 5 ditto non-commissioned officers, 5 ditto rank and file; total, 13.

48th Regiment N. I.—Strength consisting of 60 bayonets; killed and missing, 2 native commissioned officers, 5 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto drummer, and 8 ditto rank and file; total, 16.

Oude I. C.—Strength consisting of 120 bayonets; wounded, 1 European officer; killed and missing, native commissioned officers, 8 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto drummer, and 57 ditto sowars; total, 68. Wounded, 2 ditto non-commissioned officers, and 6 ditto sowars; total, 8.

Volunteer Cavalry. — Strength consisting of 40 bayonets; killed and missing, 1 European officer; 2 ditto officers wounded.

Seiks 71st N. I.—Strength consisting of 20 bayonets; killed and missing, 1 native non-commissioned officer, and three ditto rank and file; total, 4. Wounded, 2 ditto rank and file.

N.B.—One member of the uncovenanted service, serving with the volunteer cavalry, killed; not included in the above.

(Examined.)
T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

REPORT OF DEFENCES OF THE RESIDENCY.

The outbreak at Meerut and Delhi, and reports of general disaffection among the sepoys, caused Sir Henry Lawrence to take immediate measures for the defence of the place. Some time previously he had selected the Muchee Bowun as a site for our magazine and stores, and judging it, from its very commanding position and the moral effect that the occupation of it would exercise over the city, he in the first instance proceeded to strengthen it. The works were commenced on the 17th May, and carried forward with unremitting energy by Lieutenant Innes, under the general direction of Major Anderson, chief engineer, until the commencement of the siege.

The defence of the residency was also commenced, though at first it received a secondary share of attention. It was not till after the mutiny in cantonments (30th May), and the subsequent mutinies of corps in the districts, that it became apparent that we should have probably to defend ourselves against a combined attack of mutineers and rebels from the country and city. The more clear this became, the more clearly the inadequacy of the Muchee Bowun, as a fortified position, became apparent. It was also seen that if the mutineers came on in great force, we had not sufficient hands to man both it and the residency; and having ascertained, after full consideration, the defects of the Muchee Bowun, both as regards defensive measures and shelter of troops, and the large European community, Sir Henry Lawrence made up his mind to abandon it, on the investment of the city by the enemy.

On this being decided (11th June), the defence of the residency was proceeded with vigour. Prior to this, the chief engineer was doubtful as to the extent of the force he had to shelter within the line of defences, or to man the work, but now he could form a definite plan, and he lost no time in forming a connected line of defensive works round the buildings he thought it necessary to occupy.

The residency compound was first protected by a line of parapet and ditch across it; a strong battery, since named the "redan," was constructed in a corner of the garden, which furnished a command over the iron bridge.

A battery called the "Cawnpore" was constructed at the opposite point of our position, enfilading the Cawnpore road, and was then designed chiefly as a barrier to the approach of mutineers from Cawnpore.

Two other batteries were partially constructed—one between Gubbins' and Ommaney's compounds, the other between the slaughter-house and sheep-pen; but neither were ready at the commencement of the siege, and want of labour prevented their being completed afterwards.

Heavy and light guns and mortars, more or less protected by parapets, were placed in various positions intermediate to the above-mentioned principal batteries. These positions are marked in the annexed sketch, though of course various changes occurred during the siege; a gun or mortar having been frequently required to silence an enemy's battery, and withdrawn when the object was accomplished.

Mr. Gubbins, by means of labourers procured by his subordinates, carried on the defences of his own compound; and the general line round our position was continued from battery to battery, and house to house, by abbatis (in lanes), and by parapets and ditches, or stockades.

Outside our line of works also a great amount of labour was required. Masses of buildings extended to within a few feet of us, in nearly every direction; and though some of them would act as traverses to us from the enemy's batteries, the majority were a most undoubted source of annoyance to us, and it was necessary to proceed with their removal as vigorously as our means permitted. Several mosques which occupied positions commanding us were left alone, much to our future injury; but I believe the reason that prevented their removal was a good one, namely, the danger of precipitating an outbreak before we were prepared for it. But, apart from this, the demolition of private buildings was far from complete. The affair of Chinhut brought the enemy upon us earlier, I believe, than was anticipated by any individual of our force, and our command of labour having been limited, we had to close our gates with nothing in many places separating us from the besiegers but the width of the streets. The houses that remained became nests of rebels, and, besides forming secure starting points for their mines, enabled them from under shelter to keep a deadly fire of musketry upon us day and night, and it is to it, and not to round shot, that we have to attribute the greater part of our casualties. The latter was mainly injurious in destroying the buildings occupied by our troops and camp followers; and though the loss of life, considering the amount of battering they sustained, was much less than was to be expected, it was a constant source of danger and annoyance to the garrison, and the repair of damage entailed heavy labour on men who were weakened by exposure and want of rest.

The enemy proceeded to invest the place immediately on the return of our force from Chinhut on the 30th June. The Muchee Bowun was still garrisoned by our troops, though the treasure, the greater part of the munitions and stores, had been previously removed to the residency; and it now became an object of primary importance to withdraw the garrison without loss. A telegraphic message was communicated to Lieutenant Innes, the engineer officer, to the effect that the powder in the magazine—about 200 barrels—was to be used in blowing up the fort, and that the garrison was to leave at night on the 1st July. This order was carried out with perfect success, and the garrison marched into our gates without the loss of a man.

The Gorden battery was one of the first established by the enemy. It played on the guard house at the Cawnpore battery, the battery itself, brigade mess, Anderson's, and judicial commissioner's. The combined fire of heavy guns and musketry on the Cawnpore battery became so deadly, that our guns could not be served, and eventually it was thought necessary to withdraw them, and to leave the position to be defended by musketry, and to repair the parapets as fast as they were damaged by the enemy's round shot.

At the beginning of the siege, the 8-inch howitzer which fell into the enemy's hands at Chinhut was placed out of sight of our guns on the opposite bank of the river, near the bridge of boats, and kept up a destructive fire on the residency. It was by one of the shells from it that Sir Henry Lawrence was killed.

Batteries were also established by the enemy on the road leading from the iron bridge in front of Gubbins' house, the brigade mess, and post office, and at the clock tower, and all the buildings were more or less damaged by them. A portion of the residency was battered down, and six men were buried in the ruins. Many of the buildings were reduced to such a state as to appear to be quite untenable, but the garrison continued to occupy nearly all; and though the defences of the posts have been very much weakened by the continued and heavy fire, not a single one has been abandoned; on the contrary, several buildings (Financial Commissioner's, Sago's, and Innes') have been occupied and strengthened since the commencement of the siege.

When the enemy found that neither by repeated attacks, nor by the destruction of our buildings, he could force us from our posts, he had recourse to mining. This had been anticipated, but the chief engineer, acting under the suggestion of the late Captain Fulton, would not take the initiative, as he apprehended that our enemies would at once follow our example, and that the unlimited command of labour they possessed would give us a poor chance of competing with them.

20th July.—The first mine exploded by the enemy was at the Redan. It preceded a general attack, and both as regards direction and distance was a complete failure. This was followed by one at the angle of the Seikh square, and it is the only one from which any loss of life on our side has been sustained.

27th July.—The sound of the mining had not been heard owing to the proximity of the cavalry horses, and the guard were completely surprised. Seven drummers were killed on this occasion.

10th August.—Two other mines at the building occupied by Martiniere boys and at Sago's were also exploded, but beyond breaking the other line of walls, did no damage. The enemy in no case showed any great alacrity in assaulting the breaches, and we soon formed entrenchments in rear of them.

We had meanwhile commenced countermining, and on the 5th August foiled a mine of the enemy's against the guard-house at the Cawnpore battery, and since then, up to the arrival of the relieving force, we have been incessantly employed in mining and countermining. We have generally worked into their galleries, and after frightening the miners away, have destroyed them, or, in some cases we have blown in their galleries by charging and firing our own. I need hardly add, that this was a service of danger.

Two of our mines, for directly offensive objects, require separate notice—the one at Sago's to the enemy's guard-room, which we blew down with a loss to them of—it is supposed—between twenty and thirty men. The second, to Johannes' house, in which we destroyed above eighty of the enemy. The explosion was followed by a sortie to cover the demolition of the remainder of the house and one adjoining, which object was effectually accomplished, and relieved us from the destructive fire of many of the enemy's best marksmen. I may mention that several sorties were made on other occasions, and with equal success.

We had on the arrival of the relieving force fifteen galleries ready for countermining further operations of the enemy. Several of the enemy's galleries have since been discovered and destroyed.

I believe I have now noted every measure of importance with reference to the defence and attack of the place in an engineering point of view, and in remains for me to add the means at our disposal for carrying on the work.

During the early part of the siege we had working parties of her Majesty's 32nd regiment. On one work, during the night, I have had forty-two men. The soldiers, however, had their other duties to perform; they were exposed to rain, and were very often under arms, which prevented their having a proper amount of rest. They could therefore have little physical strength left to work in the trenches; and as the siege progressed their numerical strength became so much reduced that it was necessary to give up European working parties almost entirely and to depend on the sepoys. The latter came forward most willingly, and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which they worked. They have also been of material assistance in our mining operations, and a party of the 13th N. I.—thanks to the good management of Lieutenant Aitken—have constructed a battery for an 18-pounder, worked the gun, and dug a shaft and gallery at their own post.

There have been but one squad of European miners, eight men under Sergeant Day, all of whom have worked with the most unremitting zeal throughout.

As regards general superintendence, the late Major Anderson, chief engineer, designed the defences of the Muchee Bowun and residency, and, until shortly before his death, directed the construction of the various works and repairs.

Captain Fulton became the senior engineering officer on the demise of Major Anderson on the 11th August. He had constructed the greater portion of the defences, powder magazines, &c., and up to the day of his death displayed the most unremitting energy, in spite of bad health, in advancing our work. In particular he took a most active part in foiling the enemy's attempts to destroy our advanced posts by mines, and the manner in which he conducted the blasting operations during our sorties invariably excited the admiration of all who were present, officers and men.

In the performances of the above mentioned, and engineering operations generally, he received the most able and untiring support from Lieutenants Hutchinson, Innes, and Tullock, and the late Lieutenant Birch, and latterly, since Captain Fulton's death, I have received much assistance from Lieutenant Hay, assistant field engineer. The active part I myself have taken in the superintendence of works has been small, owing to my having suffered from continued ill health.

Finally I beg to bring to the notice of the Brigadier the excellent services performed by the late Mr. Casey, head accountant to the chief engineer, who had been serjeant major of Sappers, and who was recommended by Major Anderson for the rank of assistant field engineer; of the late Mr. Supervisor Barrett; Mr. Beale, overseer; and Serjeant Ryder, assistant-overseer—all of whom have left families behind them.

(Signed) J. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Garrison Engineer.

Lucknow, 5th October, 1857.

(Signed) J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.
(True copy.)
T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

RETURN SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE LUCKNOW GARRISON ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1857.

Lucknow Garrison, 6th November, 1857.

General Brigade Staff.—Effective and fit for duty: 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 2 captains, and two lieutenants; total, 8. Sick and wounded: 1 lieutenant.

Artillery, Regular and Irregular.—Effective and fit for duty: 8 lieutenants, 5 native officers, 18 sergeants, havildars, and drummers, and 143 rank and file; total, 179. Sick and wounded: 1 captain, and 4 rank and file; total, 5.

Engineers.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 major, 3 lieutenants, and 5 sergeants and havildars; total, 9.

7th Regiment L. C.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 native officers, 2 sergeants and havildars, and 2 rank and file; total, 14. Sick and wounded: 1 lieutenant, 2 native officers, and 1 rank and file; total, 4.

Her Majesty's 32nd Foot.—Effective and fit for duty: 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 33 sergeants, 15 drummers, and 418 rank and file; total, 482. Sick and wounded: 1 captain, 1 staff, 8 sergeants and havildars, and 47 rank and file; total, 53.

Detachment of Her Majesty's 84th Foot.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants and havildars, 1 drummer, and 42 rank and file; total, 50.

13th Regiment N. I.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 staff, 12 native officers, 28 serjeants and havildars, 13 drummers, and 186 rank and file; total, 201.

Detachment 41st Regiment N. I.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, and 16 drummers; total, 27.

48th Regiment N. I.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 staff, 5 native officers, 17 sergeants and havildars, 24 drummers, and 25 rank and file; total, 83. Sick and wounded: 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant and havildar, and 1 rank and file; total, 3.

71st Regiment N. I.—Effective and fit for duty: 2 captains, 4 ensigns, 2 staff, 12 native officers, 14 sergeants and havildars, 11 drummers, and 71 rank and file; total, 116.

Oude Irregular Force.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 11 lieutenants, 6 staff, 6 native officers, 15 serjeants and havildars, and 63 rank and file; total, 105. Sick and wounded: 2 lieutenants, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants and havildars, and 9 rank and file; total, 14.

Native Pensioners.—Effective and fit for duty: 6 native officers, 8 drummers, and 109 rank and file; total, 118.

New Native Levies.—Effective and fit for duty: 3 native officers, 1 sergeant and havildar, and 41 rank and file; total, 48.

Lucknow Magazine.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants and havildars, and ten rank and file; total, 15.

Officers not attached to the Oude Brigade.—Effective and fit for duty: 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, and one ensign; total, 8.

Civil and Uncovenanted Service.—Effective and fit for duty: 2 staff, and 151 rank and file: total, 153.

Officers Unattached.—Effective and fit for duty: 2 captains.

N.B.—Five assistant surgeons are included under the head of staff in Oude Irregular Force.

(Examined.)
T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED DURING THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

GENERAL STAFF

Wounded.—Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K. C. B., commanding the forces, mortally (since dead): officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, Captain T. F. Wilson, slightly; officiating deputy assistant quarter-master-general, lieutenant G. N. Hardinge, slightly.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Wounded.—A. D. C. to brigadier J. Inglis, lieutenant F. M. Birch, slightly.

ARTILLERY.

Killed.—2nd lieutenant E. P. Lewin.

Wounded.—Captain A. P. Simons, slightly (since dead); lieutenant D. C. Alexander, severely; 2nd lieutenant J. H. Bryce, severely (since dead of cholera); 2nd lieutenant J. Bonham, once slightly, once severely; 2nd lieutenant J. Alexander, severely; 2nd lieutenant D. MacFarlan, F. J. Cunliffe, slightly (since dead of fever).

ENGINEERS

Killed.—Captain G. W. W. Fulton.

Wounded.—Assistant field engineer, lieutenant F. W. Birch, 59th N. I., mortally (since dead).

7TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed.—Lieutenant L. A. Arthur.

Wounded.—Captain C. W. Radcliff, dangerously (since dead); Captain T. T. Boileau, slightly; veterinary surgeon F. A. Hely, dangerously (since dead).

H. M.'S 32ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Killed.—Lieutenant P. C. Webb.

Wounded.—Major E. W. D. Lowe, slightly; captain W. Power, dangerously (since dead); lieutenant J. Edmonstone, severely; lieutenant C. M. Foster, slightly; lieutenant E. Harmar, severely; lieutenant H. Cooke, slightly; lieutenant J. W. Charlton, dangerously; ensign W. H. Studdy, mortally (since dead).

DETACHMENT H. M.'S 8TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Wounded.—Lieutenant D. O'Brien, severely.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Killed.—Major C. F. Bruere.

Wounded.—Captain D. P. Waterman, slightly; captain R. B. Francis, mortally (since dead).

41ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain M. F. Kemble, severely; lieutenant H. Inglis, severely; ensign G. L. K. Hewett, slightly.

48TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant and adjutant O. L. Smith, severely (accidentally); lieutenant C. W. Fletcher, severely; lieutenant A. J. Dashwood, slightly (since dead of cholera); lieutenant D. Hay, slightly; ensign H. C. O'Dowda, slightly; surgeon W. W. Wells, slightly.

71ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain G. Strangways, slightly; surgeon W. Brydon, severely.

OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO THE OUDE BRIGADE.

Killed.—Major J. S. Banks, 33rd Regiment N. I.

Wounded.—Lieutenant H. S. Lester, 32nd Regiment N. I. mortally (since dead); ensign R. L Inglis, 63rd Regiment N. I., slightly.

OUDE IRREGULAR FORCE.

Wounded.—Major of brigade, Captain G. B. P. Barlow, slightly (since dead).

1ST OUDE IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Captain H. Forbes, slightly.

2ND OUDE IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Killed.—Lieutenant J. S. Shepherd.

3RD OUDE IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant F. W. Graham, twice, slightly.

5TH REGIMENT OUDE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Captain W. H. Hawes, severely; lieutenant G. Grant, dangerously (since dead).

9TH REGIMENT OUDE INFANTRY.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. A. Vanrenen, slightly.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN.

Wounded.—Rev. H. S. Polehampton, severely (since died of cholera).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Wounded. — Permanent conductor P. Baxter, severely (since dead).

GENTLEMEN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Killed.—M. C. Ommaney, Esq., Judicial Commissioner.

Wounded.—Deputy Commissioner of Mallaon, W. C. Capper, Esq., slightly: Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Gondah, G. H. Lawrence, Esq., severely; Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, J. G. Thornhill, Esq., slightly.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Wounded.—J. M'Rae, Esq., severely; J. Casey, severely (since dead of cholera).

ABSTRACT.
Killed and Died of their Wounds.

Officers	17	
Gentlemen of the civil service	1	
Warrant officer	1	
		19

Wounded.

Officers	35	
Gentlemen of the civil service	3	
Civil engineers	2	
Assistant chaplain	1	
		41
Total		60

T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE GARRISON OF LUCKNOW, FROM THE 30TH OF JUNE TO THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1857.

General and Brigade Staff.—Killed and died of wounds: 1 European officer. Wounded: 3 ditto officers.

Artillery, Regular and Irregular.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers, 2 ditto warrant officers and staff sergeants, 6 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto bugler or drummer, and 13 ditto privates and gunners. Total, 24. Wounded: 6 European officers, 2 ditto warrant officers and staff sergeants, 6 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto bugler or drummer, and 10 ditto privates and gunners. Total, 25. Killed and died of wounds: 8 native non-commissioned officers, and 8 ditto rank and file. Total, 11. Wounded: 1 native commissioned officer, 2 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto drummer, and 6 ditto rank and file. Total, 10.

Engineers.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers, and 2 ditto warrant officers and staff sergeants. Total, 4. Wounded: 1 European warrant officer and staff sergeant.

7th Regiment L. C. (officers).—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers, 1 ditto veterinary surgeon, and 1 ditto warrant officer and staff sergeant. Total, 4. Wounded: 1 European officer.

H. M.'s 32nd Foot.—Killed and died of wounds: 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 2 buglers or drummers, and 70 privates and gunners. Total, 84. Wounded: 6 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, buglers, or drummers, and 114 privates and gunners. Total, 139.

Detachment H. M.'s 84th Foot.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 non-commissioned officers, and 10 privates and gunners. Total, 12. Wounded: 1 officer, and 2 privates and gunners. Total, 3.

13th Regiment N.I.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers. Wounded: 1 European officer. Killed and died of wounds: 2 native commissioned officers, 5 ditto non-commissioned officers, 3 ditto drummers, and 18 ditto rank and file. Total, 28. Wounded: 7 native commissioned officers, 9 ditto non-commissioned officers, 2 ditto drummers, and 34 ditto rank and file. Total, 52.

Detachment 41st N. I. (officers and drummers).—Killed and died of wounds: 1 European warrant officer and staff sergeant. Wounded: 3 European officers. Killed and died of wounds: 5 native drummers.

48th Regiment N. I.—Wounded: 5 European officers, 1 ditto surgeon. Total, 6. Killed and died of wounds: 2 native non-commissioned officers, and 1 ditto rank and file. Total, 3. Wounded: 1 native commissioned officer, 2 ditto non-commissioned officers, 1 ditto drummer, and 3 ditto rank and file. Total, 7.

71st Regiment N. I.—Killed and died of wounds: 1 European warrant officer and staff sergeant. Wounded: 1 European officer, and 1 ditto surgeon. Total, 2. Killed and died of wounds: 1 native commissioned officer, 2 ditto non-commissioned officers, and 6 rank and file. Total, 9. Wounded: 1 native commissioned officer, 6 ditto non-commissioned officers, and 6 ditto rank and file. Total, 12.

Oude Irregular Force.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers. Wounded: 5 European officers. Killed and died of wounds: 1 native commissioned officer, 1 ditto drummer, and 1 ditto sowar. Total, 3. Wounded: 3 native non-commissioned officers, and 10 ditto sowars. Total, 13.

Pensioners (Native).—Killed and died of wounds: 2 non-commissioned officers, and 7 rank and file. Total, 9. Wounded: 15 non-commissioned officers, and 16 rank and file. Total, 31.

New Native Levies.—Killed and died of wounds: 1 commissioned officer, and 1 rank and file. Total, 2. Wounded: 4 rank and file.

Lucknow Magazine.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European warrant officers and staff sergeants. Killed and died of wounds: 2 native rank and file. Wounded: 2 native rank and file.

Officers not attached to the Oude Brigade.—Killed and died of wounds: 2 European officers. Wounded: 1 European officer.

N.B. One member of the civil service killed, and 3 wounded—1 military chaplain wounded—2 civil engineers wounded—also, 15 gentlemen of the uncovenanted service and others killed and 9 wounded—are not included in the above.

(Examined.)
T. F. WILSON, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
J. INGLIS, Brigadier,
Commanding Lucknow Garrison.
(True Copies.)
R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 5.—INDIAN GOORDWALLAH.—One hundred and twenty-six of these Indian grooms have arrived in Parramatta, engaged and sent out by the Indian Government, and consigned to the care, we understand, of Major Grant. These men have only been forty-eight hours in Parramatta, and already we hear numerous and serious complaints of them. They are quartered in the Domain, *the property of the public* (as we wish the Indian authorities to understand), and the only place of resort for the inhabitants of Parramatta, and more particularly of the women and children. Yesterday morning about fifty of these sepoys, as they are generally called, were washing their dirty clothes in the water that the Parramatonians have for drinking—themselves in a state of nudity—and in the afternoon we saw many of them parading about the Domain, partly intoxicated—one minus his unmentionables and another his shirt—and they had completely put to flight the females and children. We have never seen any person in charge of these men, and they appear to be totally uncontrolled, very possibly not knowing *themselves* the inconvenience they cause. However, the annoyance is serious, and unless there is an immediate change there will be such a strong representation made to the Government as will probably cause a general clearing of the premises. The troubles in India are too fresh in the minds of every one, for ladies and children, when by themselves, not to feel uneasy when they come in contact with a lot of these fellows. Women do not like coming to the Police Office, but men are different, and they must remember that all people in the colony are under the control of the laws, and that black men are as amenable as white. We also hear that men in the employ of the East Indian Government are cutting wood in the Domain. We do not know if they are aware that it is a serious offence against the laws, and one that will be put a stop to. In writing thus strongly it is to save Parramatta, if possible, from further annoyance.

ACCIDENT.—This afternoon, in Parramatta, a boy, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, was burning a composition called a jos-tic, from curiosity. He was reading at the same time, and in his other hand was a canister containing about a quarter of a pound of gunpowder; his hands were stretched out on the table beyond the book, and forgetting what he was about his hands gradually met, and the powder immediately exploded. Strange to say the lad escaped with a severely burnt hand, and received no other injury, although he was blown to the other side of the room.

BRITISH SEAMEN.—THE JUNIOR.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The following case respecting a British seaman, one of the prisoners now in custody charged with the crime of murder and piracy on board the Junior, demands a careful and prompt public consideration, as in the event of all the prisoners being sent to America for trial, it would be useless to moot the question afterwards; and as the rights of British subjects are supposed to be involved, your insertion of this article in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* will oblige, Sir, yours truly,

L. E. THRELKELD, Minister.

March 6.

One of the prisoners, now in jail, charged with crime on board the American ship Junior, on the high seas, is a lad named William Herbert, aged 18, an English youth, who was born in Nottingham, where his father and mother now reside. The boy is not a subject of the United States of America. In the eye of the law he is but an infant, and common sense presumes that the lad may have been made the victim of designing persons. Hence the question naturally arises how far is it right, just, and equitable, to send away a British infant under age to be tried in a foreign country, when all the witnesses and culprits are on the spot? If Englishmen may thus be delivered up on demand to any foreign power for trial in a foreign land, fictitious charges might be made against a British subject or foreigner resident on British soil, and consequences most dangerous and destructive to the liberty of the British subject might arise, and Great Britain and her colonies would soon cease to be the refuge for the oppressed, and the land of liberty for the exile.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—To the statements contained in a letter signed "Veritas," published in this day's issue, I beg to give a direct and positive contradiction, as far as they affect my report of the proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose of electing the Fellows of the St. John's College. I repeat what I stated in the paragraph, that there was "an understanding that the votes of the country subscribers should be collected as originally proposed," and that "it was determined that all the formal returns should stand good for the final election." True, resolutions were not formally moved and adopted on these points, but the proposals were made by more than one of the most influential of those present, and received at least the tacit assent of the meeting. Considering the informal manner in which the entire proceedings were conducted, I think that, under these circumstances, I was perfectly justified in giving for the information of the public the statements alluded to. Had I suppressed them, my sense of duty would have told me that I had suppressed a very material portion of the whole truth, and made the *Herald* the medium of deceiving the subscribers to the college as to the intentions regarding the final election of the Fellows.

March 6. THE REPORTER.

"DANGEROUS NUISANCES."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As the face of an inspector of nuisances is seldom or ever seen in this locality, I must avail myself of your valuable medium of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the dangerous and shameful state of the fencing on the south side of the Cut of Argyle-street, from Prince-street bridge to Gloucester-street; also to a great hole which has been left, where the latter street crosses the cut. How such a scandalous nuisance has been passed over and neglected, and in the immediate vicinity of the residences of so many aldermen, puzzles all the people round here; but perhaps the aldermen, or those whose duty it is to look after these things, are waiting till some child, or mayhap some unfortunate fellow a little mellow, staggers against the fence and gets smashed to pieces at the bottom of the cut,—to prevent all this, if you will be kind enough to give this publicity, you will oblige many of your subscribers in this neighbourhood, as well as your obedient servant,

A. C. W.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, on the subject of steam postal service, it is therein stated that "Captain Tucker said he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Company stating that the reason why they did not carry out Mr. Wetton's arrangements was that he had entirely exceeded his authority." This I did not say. What I did say was that the Company had not broken faith in not carrying out the arrangements made by Mr. Wetton, because those arrangements were made conditionally, and that if Mr. Wetton had made any promise that the line should be opened in a certain time he would have exceeded his authority. These, as well as I can recollect, were my words, or at all events, this was the impression I intended to convey. The letter I spoke of as being received by me was in reference to the building of the new boats, and did not in any way reflect on Mr. Wetton's negotiations.

I remain, your obedient servant,
J. C. TUCKER.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

MAITLAND, MARCH 6.

THE *Mercury* of Saturday reports that general business on the whole has been unusually dull this week, although some houses report that they have no reason to complain. Carriers are not so plentiful, but prices have not yet improved. The following are given as the rates of carriage to the undermentioned places:—Armidale, from 13s to 15s per cwt.; Murrurundi, 6s; Tamworth, 8s; Mudgee, 8s; Cassilis, 8s; Scone, 5s; and intermediate places in proportion. The town trade still remains very dull, and beyond a few articles of household consumption there has been no business doing. The disastrous effects of the floods are now being experienced by the trading community. At this season of the year settlers have in former years been in the habit of laying in supplies, and of meeting their bills, but now, owing to the destruction of their crops, and the incalculable injury sustained by the three successive floods which devastated the Hunter River district in the months of June, July, and August of last year, a temporary financial depression prevails, and there is a loud and general complaint of the scarcity of money. The dullness which has pervaded the produce market, and the low ruling rates of wheat, have tended in a great measure to hasten and increase this depression. Prices remain unchanged, and beyond the usual fluctuations in trade may be quoted the same as last week. The large stocks of consumable articles which have arrived in Sydney lately will have a check upon any advance being made in prices, and unless an unexpected activity in trade takes place, it is probable that goods will be deteriorated in value. Little wool now remains in the interior to be brought down, although teams may occasionally be seen wending their way to the place of shipment. No purchases are reported as having taken place during the week, and persons in the trade are at present cautious in purchasing, on account of the unsettled aspect of the Sydney market, and the advices of a further depression in the English market. Hides are in request, and have been purchased at from 6s to 12s each, according to quality. Sheepskins are quoted at from 5d to 7½d per lb. A few lots of tallow have been purchased at from 30s to 34s per cwt. Soap is quoted at 34s per box, and candles at 6d per lb. by the box. The flour market still remains dull; but sales of good colonial flour have been made, and prices are firm for good quality flour. The arrivals in Sydney, with large stocks of flour, will have a tendency to keep prices as they are. In wheat, purchases have been made at from 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel. Settlers in many cases have refused these rates, in consequence of the apparent upward tendency in the Sydney market. Sydney millers are, it is said, badly supplied with colonial wheat, and are disposed to give higher rates for good sound samples than are, perhaps, justifiable under the present aspect of the flour market. Their object, however, is, we are told, to mix with their present stocks. Maitland millers shew no desire to raise the market, and some are not purchasing. Maize is not in much request by local buyers, but purchases for the Sydney market have been made. The scarcity of maize in that market, and the improving rates, have made settlers cautious in selling, and, consequently, higher rates have been asked than local buyers are disposed to give. The Sydney market has, however, in some measure been relieved by the arrival of large shipments of maize from the Macleay, and at present prices have a slight downward tendency, although sales have, we are informed, been made as high as 9s 6d per bushel. There is little hay for sale in the district, and as a matter of course there have been only limited purchases. The price quoted for lucerne hay is from £11 to £14 per ton. In farm produce, bacon is quoted at 8½d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s per lb; hams, 9½d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s per lb.; and pigs-heads, 5d per lb. wholesale, retail 8d per lb. In dairy produce, butter is quoted at from 1s to 1s 2d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.; and cheese at from 5d to 7d per lb. wholesale, retail 8d to 10d per lb. In poultry, fowls are quoted at 2s 6d per pair wholesale, retail from 3s to 3s 6d; ducks 2s 6d wholesale, retail from 3s to 3s 6d; geese 8s, and turkeys 8s, per pair wholesale. Eggs are quoted at 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, and from 1s 9d to 2s per dozen retail. In vegetables, potatoes are quoted at £10 per ton wholesale, retail 12s per cwt., and 2d per lb.; cucumbers at 3d to 6d per dozen wholesale, retail 1d each; turnips 6d per dozen bunches wholesale, retail from 7d to 8d per bunch; and vegetable marrows 2s per dozen wholesale, retail from 3d to 4d each. In fruit, apples are quoted at from 4d to 1s per dozen wholesale, retail from 6d to 1s per dozen: grapes from 1½d to 2½d per lb. wholesale, retail from 3d to 4d per lb.; and water melons from 3s to 6s per dozen wholesale, retail from 6d to 9d each.

STOCK MARKET.—Messrs. Dodds and Co. state that there has been very little doing in this market during the week, and there is no alteration to notice in the value of stock, prices remaining the same as previously quoted. The excessive dryness of the season has so burned up all kinds of vegetation, that butchers are not disposed to buy, only just as their immediate demands require. Result of Sales: 71 head fat cattle, inferior, at 55s; 49 ditto ditto, 46s; 800 fat sheep, 7s; 1000 ditto, 10s; 4 horses, £10 to £25; two pairs working bullocks, at £12 per pair; one ditto at £5; four ditto at £10.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

THE return of the Customs revenue for the port of Sydney from the 1st to the 6th of March is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	3470	4	3
Wine	357	7	0
Ale, porter, and beer	578	12	11
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1356	12	11
Tea	2933	12	6
Coffee and chicory	211	14	8
Sugar and molasses	1571	19	0
Opium	3	10	0
Total	£12,483	13	3

Monday Morning.

By the Telegraph we have Melbourne papers to the 2nd instant. The Customs revenue at the port of Melbourne for the week ended the 27th ultimo amounted to £33,366 8s. 7d. For the month of February, the receipts, £108,380 11s. From the *Argus* we extract the following:—

The monthly general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, Mr. J. G. Francis, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair. A conversational discussion ensued on the report of the Committee on Mail Communication, during which it appeared that the opinion of several members of the Chamber, including the president, was that the mail contract now in force could not be annulled. The following proviso in the contract appears to have been overlooked: "And it is hereby further agreed and provided, that without the consent of the said commissioners, signified in writing, under the hand of one of their secretaries, neither this contract, nor any part thereof, shall be assigned, underlet, or disposed of, and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned, underlet, or otherwise disposed of, without such consent, signified as aforesaid, or in case of breach of this contract on the part of the said Company, either by habitual negligence or wilful default, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for executing the said office of Lord High Admiral (if they think fit, and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract) by writing under the hand of one of their secretaries for the time being, to determine this contract, without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents, nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination; but if even this contract be so determined, the payment of the sum of money hereinafter agreed to be made shall be enforced, should the same be not duly paid by the said Company, and the said Company shall continue liable for any liability which they may have incurred previous to any such determination."

Mr. Josephs gave notice of his intention to move, at the next general meeting, that "these meetings be held in future quarterly instead of monthly." Mr. Bowden brought forward his motion, "To consider the question of a Government Mint for the colony of Victoria," and submitted two resolutions to the chamber:—"That it is desirable to have a branch of the Royal Mint established in Melbourne," and "That the committee be directed to prepare an address embodying the above resolution, and praying his Excellency to recommend it to the Executive and the Legislature." Both these resolutions were carried. In the brief discussion of the question that took place, reference was made to the unprofitable character of the branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, and it appeared to be believed in some quarters that the Government of New South Wales would not offer any obstacle to the removal of the establishment from Sydney to Melbourne. This is not the first time this belief has been expressed here, but it certainly appears to be fallacious, if we read the public mind of the sister colony aright.

The import market has been more active to-day. Flour has shown a decided movement upwards, and sales of first Adelaide brands are reported as high as £18 per ton, some holders refusing to sell at that rate. Oats fully maintain their position, the low rates previously ruling having caused increased consumption. Until the produce of the last harvest of this colony and of Tasmania is fully in the market, there appears but little likelihood of decline in prices. The cargo of Danish oats (7400 bags) per Maria Lucie, which arrived yesterday, has changed hands at 8s 3d per bushel. A quantity of colonial growth was yesterday disposed of by auction at the farm where it was produced, at 8s 6d, and wheat at 8s 1d per bushel. In other imported articles generally there is no change to remark. Considerable quantities of goods have to-day been submitted to the hammer, but the sales have gone off languidly. The greater portion of the damaged teas ex Cashmere was disposed of, prices varying from £1 11s to £4 1s per half-chest, and £8 to £6 11s 6d per chest, according to qualities and extent of damage. The remainder of the teas ex Medina, from Hongkong (a portion being intended for the Sydney market), was offered and partially sold. A few chests of good quality brought £3 each, the residue sold bringing £7 5s to £7 12s 6d per chest, £3 12s 6d to £4 1s per half-chest, and 24s to 25s per box for ordinary congous; £5 2s 6d to £5 5s per half-chest for twankay; and 20s per box for hysonskin. A few hundred bags of Mauritius sugar were disposed of, but being chiefly of dingy grey complexion, the prices do not afford correct quotations for good bright samples; good yellows brought £39 5s to £39 10s; low to middling browns, £31 10s to £32 15s; low brown syrups, £28 10s to £[illegible] 15s, and greyish white crystals, £47 5s per ton.

The date on which the European and Australian mail steamer will be due this month is Sunday, the 7th instant, and the public, especially that portion engaged in commercial pursuits, will look for her arrival with much anxiety. The European is the vessel, and Captain Parfitt is her commander. The European, it will be remembered, was detained an extra month at Sydney at the termination of her last passage, in order that a thorough overhaul of her machinery might be accomplished. This was done, and the steamer sailed in excellent trim for the voyage. Captain Parfitt achieved so many successes during his former connection with the Australian mail service, that a disposition exists to expect something more than mere contract time from him on every occasion of his returning to this port. On the present voyage, a day gained would be a great boon to the Sydney merchants, as only twelve hours' interval between the arrival of one steamer and the departure of the other is allowed by the contract time-table.

From Adelaide we have news to the 27th of February. From the *Register* we take the subjoined report of the markets:—

The tone of the markets this week has been influenced by advices from the adjacent colonies, showing a rise there in grain and flour. In the latter article there has been more doing at higher rates, and holders are disposed rather to raise than lower prices, as choice parcels can be placed without difficulty. The prices I quote for actual sales are £15 to £16 5s. for town, and £14 5s. to £15 for country brands. Wheat has increased in value this week 2d. per bushel, sales of large parcels from second hands having been closed at 6s. and 6s. 1d.; but millers and factors are however firm in refusing to pay more than 5s. 10d. for straggling loads, many of which are expressly sent to market as feelers. It is now useless and unjust for a farmer sending 100 bushels of wheat to realise as much as his willing neighbour with 1000 bushels, and where labour and expenses of receiving, &c., are but little more. Bran.—The news per White Swan, of bran having reached 3s. to 3s 3d. in Melbourne, gave an impetus to the price here, as it immediately ran up from 1s. 9d. to 2s., at which figure the market closed. Oats.—There is but little of our new crop offering, and but little demand at the prices expected by farmers, many refusing to bring their oats to market until 7s. is obtained, which may not be expected for some time on account of the quantities of foreign yet in the markets. Pollards remain without any quotable variation since last week. Barley, being worth in Melbourne nearly 7s. per bushel, has shared with other descriptions of grain in the activity of the agricultural markets and the enhanced prices. In an early part of the day of the steamer's arrival, sales of Cape were done at 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., since which holders stick out for 6s, knowing that the stocks in town are limited, and that buyers require immediate delivery. There is no English offering, and, from all accounts, this description appears likely to be scarce this season, the quantity sown being considerably below last harvest. Corn sacks are quite unsaleable, unless a fall in price is submitted to. Pressed hay continues flat. Timber.—Messrs. E. Solomon and Co. sold the cargo of deals and battens, ex Oscar I., from Gottenburg, at the following rates:—11 x 3 at 8¼d, 9 x 3 at 6¾d, and battens at 4 7-16d and 4½d. On the same occasion they realised for 5 feet palings 15s 9d, 6 feet palings 16s 9d, and laths 12s 3d. Beers.—Bottled ale of any brand is wanted at quotations. Allsopp's, by Friend, has been placed at 11s 6d. Sugars.—Within the week about 200 tons Manila have arrived from Melbourne. This, however, will not affect the Mauritius qualities, most of which continue in the hands of one house. Advices from the shipping ports state that no vessels were loading for the colonies, and as the Melbourne market is considerably firmer, a rise in our own, of Mauritius, will probably follow. Rice is firmer at quotations. Spirits.—In the absence of any speculative demand, this market remains very inactive. Brandies, first brands, in bulk, are more plentiful, and the knowledge of several other parcels on the seas induces holders to offer at 18s; but the trade appears well supplied. Gin continues a heavy glut, and there is nothing doing in rum or whisky.

In the same journal of the 27th instant we find the following paragraph:—

In the commercial report of the 21st ultimo, it was stated that a mercantile house had suspended business, with liabilities amounting to about £21,000. It was also stated that a composition of 5s in the pound had been offered, and that a committee was appointed to examine the condition of the estate, and to report on the propriety of accepting the offer. The proposed arrangement it is now understood has been carried out; the South Australian creditors receiving 5s in the pound at once in full of all demands, and the firm resuming its business operations.

Our advices from Tasmania are to the 27th ultimo. The new Postage Act had come into operation. A statement of the revenue for the last quarter of the past year had been published in the *Gazette*. The following analysis is from the *Launceston Examiner*:—

From a table published in the *Gazette* it appears that the revenue derived during the quarter ending 31st December, 1857, from spirits was £17,565 16s 7d, being a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1856 of £4402 12s 8d. The revenue received on tobacco was £5601 2s, being a decrease of £192 8s as compared with the last quarter of 1856. On other goods the revenue for the quarter ending 31st December, 1857, was £9193 13s 4d, or an increase of £291 19s 9d over the same quarter of 1856. On wharfage there was a decrease of £743 12s 9d. The total customs revenue for the quarter was £34,740 10s 7d, or a decrease as compared with 1856 of £5338 13s 5d. Lighthouse dues show a falling off of £25 0s 10d.

The following items of territorial land revenue show an increase viz:—Sale of public lands by auction £11,025, increase £2386 19s; ditto by pre-emption £650, increase £150; leases of public lands, £3525 13s 2d, increase £195 1s. The quit rents amounted to £72 15s 9d, being a decrease of £45 10s. The royalty paid on coals showed an increase of £9 12s.

Tolls show a falling off of £159 8s 8d; licenses an increase of £415 12s. Postage amounted to £2853 0s 1d, being an increase of £127 0s 3d. The following items show an increase—namely, reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred by the Government £5783 16s 10d; increase, £2586 1s 7d. Contributions by the Home Government, £3000, against nil in the December quarter of 1856; miscellaneous receipts, £2393 7s 9d; increase, £855 7s 7d; interest, £104 4s 1d; increase £25 12s 1d; electric telegraph £166 6s 10d, against nil in 1856.

The totals stand as follows:—Revenue for quarter ending December, 1856, £78,996 4s 4d; for quarter ending December, 1857, £89,857 0s 3d. Net increase, £10,860 15s 11d.

During the quarter ending December, 1856, £19,000 was received from the Immigration Commissioners, and debentures were sold to the extent of £3231; but during the same period of 1857 nothing was received from immigration, and debentures were sold to the amount of £30,380. These items are called special receipts in aid of revenue.

The *Cornwall Chronicle* reports of the Launceston markets:—

LAUNCESTON, February 27.—Wheat and flour are being shipped in considerable quantities by the schooners Pilot, Circassian, and Flying Fish for Hobart Town. The rates ruling there justify the shipment of some of our surplus breadstuffs to the less prolific end of the colony, but we fear that the quantity already shipped will be found more than sufficient to supply the demand in the city. The transactions taking place consequent upon loading these schooners has prevented the races, cricket match, &c., from putting a complete stop on business here during the week. Wheat has been bought readily at 6s. per bushel, and in some instances, for prime samples, a shade higher has been paid. Flour is firm at £14, oats, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d., bran, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per bushel.

We have New York news, via Melbourne, to the 7th December. The *Herald* says,

The financial crisis seems to have exhausted itself, and we already see signs of a recovery of trade of all kinds from the succeeding stagnation. The opera, which is an excellent barometer of public feeling, has all at once been rejuvinated by the production of "Robert le Diable" and the *debut* of Formes, the great basso. The rush to Irving-place on Monday night, was something unparalleled, even in this city of sudden excitements, and the audience included specimens from every stratum of society, from the top to the bottom. Ullman, the manager, has been completely renovated, and is projecting the most magnificent schemes for the future.

There is also a marked improvement in all kinds of retail trade, and many manufacturing establishments have resumed operations. Wall-street is much easier, and the banks have a comfortable specie basis of 24 millions, "there or thereabouts." The leading stocks have come up to their proper values, and the fancies sell for more than they are worth, as usual. Money begins to circulate more freely, collections are made with more facility, and the tax-receiver is run down with the city debtors anxious to settle up. On a fine afternoon, like that of yesterday, you will see the Broadway bazaars crowded with ladies, who have now an opportunity to buy at fair prices. There are not so many long faces down town as there were three weeks ago; we hear nothing more from the unemployed labourers, the honester portion of them finding plenty of hard work and sure pay at the Central Park, and confidence, which is the basis of all mercantile operations, is returning more rapidly than could have been expected.

It is quite evident, from all these indications, that, with proper foresight and a little economy to prevent too sudden an inflation, and thereby bring about a relapse, we may soon stand as well as we did a year ago. We have, at any rate, broken the neck of the revulsion, have passed through the panic, and are recovering from the stagnation. At present trade of all kinds is almost as active as it ever is at this season of the year, which is never a particularly lively one.

The bills of the Bank of Hamburgh have been refused by the banks of Augusta Ga. The cause of this is a disagreement upon the terms of their weekly settlements.

The closing rates for sterling exchange to-day, for Saturday's steamer, were 8½ and 9 per cent. for first-class bills: on Paris, 5f. a 5f. 15. The Atlantic, from this port on Wednesday, will take out a still larger sum. The position of financial affairs on the other side is such as to force from our hands every dollar of gold we can be made to let go. The fact that the Bank of England had deemed it a wise policy to extend all the help required to the most prominent private banking houses of London, particularly those connected with the American trade, shows how fearful they are of the consequences that would follow such suspensions. The effect upon the financial world of the failure of the Anglo-American banking houses of London would be more disastrous than anything that has occurred yet. These private banking houses are more intimately connected with the great national interests than the incorporated banking institutions of either country, and their failure would produce a panic greater than that caused by the suspension of our banks, and by the Order in Council annulling the Act regulating the issue department of the Bank of England. The importance of sustaining the houses in question was, therefore, apparent to the Bank managers; and as these houses would be likely to call for enough money to meet every contingency, the probability is that the danger, so far as the private banking houses referred to are concerned, is past. In helping these firms the Bank of England has weakened its ability to help others, and there is very little doubt but numerous failures among a lower class of houses must follow. The course pursued by our banks was one of uncompromising contraction. No appeal for aid, no fear of losses by failure, no desire to weaken the force of the revulsion or allay the panic, operated upon the minds of the managers of our banks. Week after week the contraction went on, at the rate of millions per week, until the banks had placed themselves in a position of impregnable strength. It was not the policy of our banks to help anybody but themselves, and had not the commercial classes generally been strong and able to meet the demands upon them, the assets of our banks would not have realised, in the aggregate, 20 cents on the dollar. The banks played a most desperate game, and were successful. The Bank of England is differently situated. It acts as a regulator to the finances of the world, and it must look as much to the great interests involved as to its own internal condition. It must make sacrifices, extend its operations, protect those with whom it is connected in the struggle, so that they can exercise their full power and influence in allaying undue excitement, and relieve the pressure by preserving public credit. The Bank of England has a duty to perform during a financial revulsion which compels it to extend its resources and risk them where others would hesitate. The banks of this city can draw themselves within their stone walls, and leave the community to take care of themselves as they best can. The Bank of England looks to the preservation of public confidence by sustaining, if called upon, those houses which in times of panic, attract the greatest attention. The Bank of England is now engaged in this important movement, and its judicious management may quiet the public mind, and bring about, at no distant day, a more healthy state of things in the financial world. Our banks have piled up in their vaults nearly twenty-five millions of bullion, reduced their discounts to less than ninety-five millions of dollars; and there they stand, perfectly regardless of any national or local interest, and disposed, doubtless, to wait patiently the recovery of confidence and business.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognized NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.

F. Larter	...	Constitution House, South Head Road.
John Aira	...	Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Thomas Pierce	...	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.
William Malsbury	...	35, Parramatta-street.
T. Losty	...	Brickfield Hill.
F. Codner	...	402, Brickfield Hill.
Peter Munro	...	25, Woolloomooloo-street.
James M'Kinlay	...	Paddington, opposite Barracks.
Messrs. Perdriau and Co	...	Balmain.
W. Davey	...	North Shore
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay.
Thomas Grace	...	Postmaster, Toll Bar, Waverley.
Mrs. Fleming	...	Postmistress, Pyrmont.
C. Fallack	...	Newtown.
James Dole	...	Camperdown.
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.

COUNTRY.

William Abraham	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town.
R. Mason	...	Parramatta.
James Manfield	...	Smithfield.
E. Goerts	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde.
R. Blair	...	East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
R. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
Bishop and Callum	...	Newcastle.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the PASTORAL DISTRICT of MANEROO, including the Towns of Cooma, Nimitabell, Bombala, Eden, Pambula, Bega, and the Moruya, in the counties of Auckland, St. Vincent, Dampier, and Beresford.—GENTLEMEN,—Having only this day received the official announcement of the poll, as declared by the Returning Officer at Cooma, on the 15th ultimo, I hasten to return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me by again, for the third time, returning me as your Representative; and to attain an overwhelming majority, many of you risked your lives crossing rivers and riding through the country from 30 to 70 miles, to record your votes in my favour.

You have nobly done your part; and I trust that no exertions will be wanting on mine by a faithful and zealous discharge of the duties reposed, to ensure your further confidence in me as your Representative.

The result of the recent election, showing a majority at each of the polling-places, and in the aggregate of 105 over my opponent, is the best guarantee that my exertions hitherto have met your approbation; and the election being now over, I shall at all times be as ready to promote the interests of those who opposed me as those of my steadfast supporters.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
DANIEL EGAN.

Sydney, March 2.

TO THE STOCKOWNERS of New South Wales.—Gentlemen,—We beg to inform you that we are now prepared to execute Sales of Stock and Stations, either by auction or by private contract, both at Deniliquin, New South Wales, and at Melbourne, Mr C. EDWARDS being resident at the former place, and Mr. E. BLOXHAM at the latter.

Our commission charges will be the same as those of the Sydney agents.

From our long experience amongst stock, and our extensive connexion in the principal fattening districts of New South Wales and Victoria, we feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favour us with the disposal of their stock.

Communications addressed to CHARLES EDWARDS and CO., 69, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, or Deniliquin, New South Wales, will meet with prompt attention.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
CHARLES EDWARDS AND CO.

February 25th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to the Legislature of New South Wales during the next ensuing session for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Australian Agricultural Company to construct and maintain near the city of Newcastle in the colony of New South Wales a railroad commencing at a point on the western boundary line of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of two thousand acres near the city of Newcastle seven and a half chains south of the intersection of the said boundary line with the Lake Macquarie Road thence in a line easterly to the railway in connection with the Bore-hole Pits crossing the Lake Macquarie Road at a point eighteen chains more or less from said boundary line thence along the existing line of railway twenty-six and a half chains crossing the Lake Macquarie Road at a place called the Happy Flat one hundred and six chains to the present crossing of the Burwood tramroad thence across the said tramroad nine chains easterly and crossing the Lake Macquarie Road thence six chains in a north-easterly direction with a branch line from the said point eighty chains to the F. Pit of the Australian Agricultural Company running south and thence from the said point of junction in a northerly direction across the Maitland Road a distance of eight and three-quarter chains thence across the proposed extension of the said Great Northern Railway to the said Company's wharves and shipping staiths and to traverse the same with locomotive engines coal waggons and other vehicles and to make all requisite embankments cuttings culverts viaducts drains and watercourses and for other purposes therein mentioned.—Dated this thirteenth day of February A.D. 1858.
H. B. BRADLEY, Solicitor for the said Company.

In the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay.
Between HENRY STUART RUSSELL and JAMES TAYLOR, plaintiffs, and MARK M'CARTHY, defendant.

ANY PERSON who can give information regarding the present whereabouts of JAMES GROGAN, by trade a painter and glazier, sometime ago lodging at Mrs. Douglas's, No. 7, Sussex-street, Sydney, and formerly residing at Drayton Swamp, Darling Downs, will oblige by communicating the same at once, either to Arthur Macalister, Esq., solicitor, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Daniel Foley Roberts, Esq., solicitor, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, or to
DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, 189, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—H. HOGHTON and CO. beg to announce that they are prepared to hold sales by auction, either at their stores, or outdoors, of furniture, surplus stores, and all descriptions of merchandise. Account sales rendered with despatch, and advances made on goods intended for sale.—N.B.—Storage for free goods at the lowest rates. Circular Quay Free Stores, Sydney.

TO HEADS of FAMILIES, New Arrivals, &c.—WILLIAMS' Family Hotel, Parramatta, affords the most comfortable private suites of apartments in the colony. Per rail, forty-five minutes from Sydney. Carriages, saddle horses, &c., for airings, always ready.

PARRAMATTA Wine and Spirit Stores—Sydney prices—by J. WILLIAMS, rear of Woolpack Hotel

BERLIN Patterns, 6d. each, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

SPLENDID Designs in ditto, 1s. each. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

CROCHET Patterns and Books, 1d. each. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

PAINTED Designs for Slippers, Seats, Cushions, and Screens, all at 1s. each. Berlin House, 254, George-st.

AGENCY.—HENRY FERRIS begs to return thanks for the liberal support he has had for so many years past, and having taken a new Lease of his central stores, will be most happy to receive consignments of any description of colonial produce, wool, hides, tallow, sheepskins, wheat, maize, flour, bran, barley, oats, &c., &c. H. F. also purchases stores for stations, &c., which his experience in Sydney for the last eighteen years enables him to do in the cheapest market.
Address—239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—On SALE, Ransome and Sims' iron ploughs, harrows, winnowing machines, chaff-engines, bottle-washing machines, corn shellers, &c., &c.

Orders taken for all kinds of farming implements and machinery, reaping machines, thrashing machines, hay presses, &c., &c., at FERRIS'S stores, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

N.B. Could be landed in Sydney in about seven months after the order is taken.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Just arrived, ex Star of Peace, in fine condition, French Lucerne seed, red and white clovers, trefolium incarnatum, Italian rye grass, winter vetches and rye, sorghum saccharatum, Guinea grass, &c., at FERRIS' Stores, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

DICKINSON'S ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—This is the grass so strongly recommended and samples distributed by his Excellency the Governor-General last year, as being cut several times during spring, summer, and autumn, may be sown with or without clover, 20 lbs. to the acre. Sold at FERRIS' Stores, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

N.B.—The French Lucerne and red clover seed obtained gold medal prizes at the February Agricultural Show.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. S. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who will grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered in due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

THE MONTH: A Literary and Critical Journal, edited by FRANK FOWLER.—Owing to recent commercial changes in the firm of Messrs. Cox and Co., the proprietor of this periodical has removed his Office to the establishment of the original publisher, Mr. J. R. CLARKE, George-street, where it is requested that all communications may be sent.

THE MONTH.—No IX. (the March number) will be published on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th instant. J. R. CLARKE, George-street.

THE MONTH.—The Editor has great pleasure in announcing the receipt from England, by the last mail, of a poem from an eminent hand, entitled "Life and Love," which will appear in the forthcoming number.

THE MONTH.—Read "Mabel Brady; or, the Schoolmistress," being No. 2 of "Tales and Sketches of Village Life in Ireland." J. R. CLARKE, George-street.

NEW MUSIC.—A choice selection just received. CLARKE, Music Warehouse, 205, George-street.

NEW MUSIC just received, consisting of selections from the newest and most favourite operas, including Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Sonnambula, &c., &c. The newest quadrilles, waltzes, polkas; easy pieces for young beginners; German songs, with German and English words; songs without words, sacred songs, piano solos, polka mazurkas, varsovianas; and new instruction books for the pianoforte and other instruments. Roman violin and guitar strings. At C. T. SANDON'S, 318, George-street, next the EMPIRE Office.

THE HOME NEWS, unquestionably the best English newspaper received in the colonies. Parties wishing to subscribe to the HOME NEWS can have it forwarded to them, by post or otherwise, immediately on delivery of the English mail. Subscription, 14s. per annum in town, or 15s. in the country. C. T. SANDON, 318, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—"The Scripture Pea Society!," or Observations on Sabbath Schools, by William Buckley Haigh. Sold at the EMPIRE Office, or Mr. WAUGH'S, bookseller, George-street. Price, six-pence. Preparing for the Press by the same author, "The Scripture Pearls."

NOTICE.—Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.—Messrs. J. MALCOLM and CO., having ceased to be agents for this Company on the 1st of January last, purchasers of coals and others, will be pleased to make their applications at Newcastle, to the Manager, Mr. J. T. DONALDSON; or in Sydney, at the Company's Office, No. 7, Exchange, to Mr. A. POTTER, who has been appointed salesman. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.
Sydney, March 2.

COALS AND COAL PURCHASERS.—JAMES MALCOLM and CO. beg leave to inform their numerous customers that they are ready and willing to contract for the delivery in Sydney, or anywhere else, of best quality of Newcastle or Morpeth coal, by the cargo; and, with reference to an advertisement which appears in this day's EMPIRE and HERALD, where a person calling himself John Perry, takes the trouble of notifying the public that James Malcolm and Co. ceased to be the agents of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, from the 1st of January, they will only state that, from the 31st of December, 1857, no one of the firm have ever represented themselves as agents for the Newcastle Coal Company. As it is the intention of J. M. and Co to place the whole of their correspondence and accounts before some of the principal shareholders in the N. C. and C. Co., they have to request that, until these matters are investigated, and the "faults" in the "management" traced to the proper parties, that the shareholders in the company and the public will suspend their opinion. They (J. M. and Co.) have only further to state that, during the time they were agents for the above company, their accounts were "rendered weekly," and the money paid into the banks, and they do not owe the Coal and Copper Company one penny.
Sydney, March 3.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY!!—In anticipation of the speedy completion of the Railway to Campbelltown, THOMAS FISHER begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants, storekeepers, and settlers on the Southern line of road, that he has commenced the business of an Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and that he will be prepared (henceforth) to effect sales on all kinds of colonial produce and stock of all descriptions, if consigned to him, either privately or by public auction.

The public may rest assured, that any commands which they may be pleased to favour him with will receive his utmost care and attention. Campbelltown, March 4th.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Twofold Bay, Maneroo, and the surrounding Districts.—S. and H. SOLOMON'S beg to inform their numerous friends that they have now on hand at their Stores, Eden, Twofold Bay, and Bombala, Maneroo, a large assortment of goods, viz., wines, spirits, drapery, hosiery, ironmongery, groceries, &c., their recent importations from Europe, and to inform them that additions to their stocks are now landing, and will be expected to arrive semi-monthly. S. and H. S., possessing the advantage of an excellent buyer in Great Britain and on the continent, are determined to make an amazing concession on former prices, and to give their friends the advantage thereof, by selling at city prices in the country. Cash advances made on any consignments through S. and H. S. to their friends in London. Colonial produce taken in exchange or for cash.

JUST OPENED, the Commercial Stores, North Wagga Wagga.
W. G. RICHARDSON begs to call the attention of the inhabitants of North Wagga Wagga and the surrounding district to his large and varied assortment of grocery, drapery, ironmongery, ready-made clothing, and boots and shoes, which are now open and ready for inspection, being some of the choicest goods which the Sydney market can furnish for beauty and durability. W. Richardson also wishes to say that, having formed a connection with some of the leading merchants in Sydney, he will be able to have always on hand goods of the very best quality, at the lowest possible prices, and those persons calling at the Commercial Stores will find that this is no puff.

PS.—W. G. R. also wishes to say that, having secured the services of a first-rate tailor, clothing made to order on the premises, and a good fit warranted.

Stations, Settlers, and Families supplied on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public they have commenced business as above with an entirely new and choice stock of first-class watches, clocks, jewellery, and plated goods, and beg most respectfully to solicit an inspection of the same.

N.B.—Jewellery manufactured, and repairing of all kinds executed on the premises.

WILLIAM CLARKE and CO. having purchased Mr. John Lublin's valuable stock of hats and caps, and having just landed a shipment from the Commonwealth, begs to call the attention of the public to the same, the stock consisting of Christy's best black and drab hats, ladies' riding hats (of the latest fashion), every description of black hats, drab felts, &c. Also a superior assortment of French felts, military and navy ornaments, livery hats, lace cockades, &c. Hats and caps made to order. London hat warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

COLONIAL TWEED.—Messrs. THOMAS BARKER and CO. are manufacturing superior Colonial Tweeds expressly for the summer season. Their shepherds' plaid and fancy tweeds combine durability and comfort with fineness of texture and finish; their imitation bedford cords are unmatched for riding trousers; and their heavy tweeds cannot be surpassed in excellence for the gold-fields, bush, or town. Sussex-street, Sydney, July, 1857.

CHRISTY'S HATS, ex City of Benares.—WILLIAM CLARKE and CO. have just landed, ex the above ship, 9 cases of Christy's best consolidated Hats; also, drab, shell, and merino ditto; cloth caps, cap peaks, naval caps, and ornaments, &c. London Hat Warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

HATS! Hats!! Hats!!!—Just landed, ex Commonwealth, 13 cases of superior Hats, of the latest fashion, comprising drab, beaver, and felt hats, gents' black ditto, ladies' black and drab riding ditto; also, a very beautiful lot of French felts, every description of military and navy ornaments, livery hats, lace, cockades, &c.; hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319 late 294, George-street and Market-street.

LADIES SUMMER RIDING HATS.—Just landed, ex City of Benares, a few cases of ladies white, fawn, and drab summer riding hats, trimmed in the first style, and of the latest fashion. B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street.

SHEPHERD and CO. have on SALE a superior stock of young Trees and Plants, of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Orders from the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, DARLING NURSERY, Sydney.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct, —through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

BEWARE OF the many nostrums placed before the public, containing mercury, antimony, and other deleterious ingredients; they undermine the system, and break up the constitution. They are indeed mineral poisons, and bring the victim to an early and certain grave. Holloway's Pills being composed entirely of innocuous vegetable ingredients, have, however, a contrary effect: from their remarkably purifying properties, they exterminate all disease from the human frame, eradicating every obstacle which stands in the way of sound and robust health, restoring tone to the digestive organs, the liver, and the bowels, when the sufferer has considered himself beyond the reach of medicine. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, a small lot of well-bred Brood Mares, Colts, and Fillies, in good condition, and suitable for the New Zealand market. Application to be made to Mr. J. KENYON, junior, Woodlands, near Smithfield.

ON SALE, ex Sebastopol, 60 tierces Salmon, well cured, and now landing, in splendid order.
MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, ex Avenir, Mauritius Sugars, now landing. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

CEYLON PLANTATION COFFEE.—The cargo, ex Marion, a superior sample, on SALE. Apply to WILLIAM NICHOLSON and CO., 13, Flinders-street West, Melbourne.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—A snug business to be DISPOSED OF. Apply, by letter, to G. W., 170, Prince-street.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, just landing, on SALE, cheap. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

SCOTT and JOLLY are prepared to supply from their Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta and Brisbane Water, Colonial Hardwood, of every description, in any quantity, and at the shortest possible notice.
Colonial Hardwood Depot,
SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TIMBER WHARF, BATHURST-STREET.—On SALE, best Bangor Slates, Deal Battens, Baltic Deals, White and Pitch Pine T. and G. Flooring Boards, Forest Oak Shingles, Ironbark Posts, Rails, Palings, and Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, Fire Bricks, &c., &c. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

LATHS.—Sawn and Split Hardwood Laths. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

2000 COLONIAL-MADE Baltic Doors, 6·8 x 2, 6·10 x 2·10, &c.
1,000 pairs ditto ditto Sashes, 8 x 10, 12 x 10, 14 x 10, &c. 100,000 feet Mouldings, Skirtings, Architraves, to any design or dimension,—at American prices.
W. FAIRFAX and SON beg to call attention to the above announcement, and solicit an inspection of their Colonial-manufactured articles, superior both in material and workmanship to any imported.
Moulding and Saw Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine, and 6, Parramatta streets.

35,000 SLATES and Deal battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

1000 SOLID and cut deals cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street and 6, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron tiles, guttering, ridging, &c., &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

25,000 FEET G and T pitch pine, 1 and 1½ inch. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

100,000 FEET H. T. hard joists, scantling, battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., 6, Parramatta-street.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD, and LIME, delivered on the shortest notice in the city or suburbs. —Messrs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay, having arranged with the A. A. Company for a constant supply of their best screened coals, can guarantee to their customers the genuine article, at the lowest price. Firewood cut by steam any length. Post orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE, a very superior Chesnut Gelding, quiet to ride and perfect in all his paces. He is sold in consequence of his owner leaving the colony. To be seen at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Draft of Unbroken Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of young horses, consisting of
Colts and fillies, just arrived from Mittagong, in first-rate condition, and fit for saddle and harness.
No reserve.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next,—Stock of Confectionary, Plant, Machinery, Show Glasses, Household Furniture, Freehold and Leasehold Property, at Mr. M. Nowland's, Haymarket. J. M. HUGHES, auctioneer.

F. BRADLY has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, next Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
26 chests and half-chests congou tea, ½ ton coffee, 12 cases sardines, 30 casks ale and porter, 40 cases pipes and 50 barrels white herrings and cigars, 1 case black hats; also, 17 bales hops and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture.

Elegant Rosewood Cabinet Piano, 6½ octaves, patent repeater, by Clough, London, cost 80 guineas; two Rosewood Cheffoniers, plate glass back and panels; two Pier Glasses in gilt frames, Horsehair Sofas, ditto Chairs, Loo and Work Tables, Brussels Carpet, Silver Tea Service, Plated ditto, Telescope Dining-table, Easy Chair in morocco, Cedar Cane Chairs, Oilcloth for hall and back parlour, Wax Flowers, English and Colonial State Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Horsehair Mattresses, valuable Colonial Wardrobe, Marble Slab and other Washstands, Dressing-tables, White and Gold Tea Services, Dinner ditto (incomplete), Kitchen Utensils, Wash-house ditto, all complete, &c., &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Joseph Faris, Esq., Macleay-street, opposite Barker's Mill, to sell the whole of his valuable furniture, &c., on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, as he is leaving for England by the Lansdowne.
Terms, cash. Luncheon provided.

Baker's Cart, Horse, Harness, &c.

H. H. NEWMAN will sell the above by public auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.
For further particulars, apply at the Office, opposite Insolvent Court, King-street East.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, &c.
MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chests drawers, loo tables, dining and dressing tables, bookcases, washstands, horsehair couches, covered horsehair chairs, cedar and cane ditto, iron and cedar bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c., kitchen utensils, and sundries; also, musical box, clothing, boots, gold watch and chain, clock, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Builders and others.

H. HOGHTON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th instant, in the yard adjoining Mr. Hamilton, butcher, Bridge-street, at 11 o'clock precisely
A quantity of building materials, consisting of cedar doors, window sashes, architraves, joists, &c., &c.
Also, 50 barrels roman cement.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

Under Distraint for Rent.
To Builders, Carpenters, General Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by public auction, on the premises, Macquarie-street (adjoining the Iron Church), on TUESDAY next, the 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
500 feet zinc guttering
3000 feet Hobart Town scantling
43 barrels Portland and Roman cement
12 boxes window glass
22 empty hogsheads
Large empty cases (tin lined)
Spring cart
10 cases pickles
13 cases bottled fruit
14 casks bottled porter
2 boxes candles
3 cases sauce
12 tins mustard
1 cask barley
2 chests tea
A quantity of calico print, muslin, stockings, ironmongery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 10th March.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Jackson,
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises of Messrs. Jackson and Co., the Iron Store, New Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 horses and drays
Flour
2 weighing machines
Office furniture.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture Ladders, Chest Carpenters' Tools, Cedar Counters, Shop Fixtures, Sailing Boat, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., consisting of
4-post and iron bedsteads and bedding
Column chests drawers
Hair-stuffed couches, sofa, and chairs
Cheffoniers, wood tables
Mahogany loo tables
Washstands, dining tables, towel horses
Cane-seated chairs, iron stretchers, meat safes, Brussels carpet, fenders, chimney and toilet glasses, glass and earthenware, engravings, kitchen utensils, and sundries. Also,
A very superior chest carpenters' tools
2 cedar counters and lot shop fixtures
4 step ladders; and
A first-rate sailing boat, with sails, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sailing Boats, Sails, Paddles, &c., complete.

By order of the Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of John J. Kyle.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at noon,
A first-class sailing boat, half-decked, copper-fastened, with sails, paddles, &c., complete in every respect, and nearly new, as she now lies off Calligham's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.
Terms, cash.

Splendid-tone Bichord Repetition Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Glanworth, Darling Point Road, the residence of R. Coveney, Esq., on TUESDAY, the 9th instant,
The above very superior instrument, in elegant rosewood case, imported expressly to order. May be viewed this day.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Grand Pianofortes, by Broadwood
China and Glassware
Silver Plate and Platedware
Phaeton, Gig, Horse and Harness
Paintings and Engravings
Books
Milch Cows, Pigs, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from R. Coveny, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Glanworth, Darling Point Road, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture, &c., comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM.

Handsome rosewood suite, covered in rich silk damask
Rosewood centre, occasional, and card tables
Rosewood cheffonier, plate glass back and panels
Brilliant-toned semi grand pianoforte, 6½ octaves, &c., in handsome rosewood case
Rosewood music stool
Handsome brussels carpet and rugs
Steel-mounted fenders and fire-irons
Inlaid fancy tables, ottomans
Handsome ornaments and statuettes
Large chimney glasses in elegant gilt frames
Ormolu timepiece and handsome moderateur lamps
Window poles and hangings, &c.

PARLOUR.

Large mahogany table
Elegant large winged bookcase, with plate glass doors
Pedestal writing table, fitted with drawers, &c.
Mahogany chairs, covered in morocco
Superior tone grand piano, by Broadwood, in handsome mahogany case
Pair globes, bagatelle board, books
Carpeting and rug, fender and fire-irons, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Large telescope dining table
Pedestal sideboard, easy chair covered in morocco
Hair-seated chairs and sofa
Work table, childrens' chairs
Marble timepiece with bronzed figures
Refrigerator, window poles and hangings
China, glass, silver and plated ware.

PANTRY.

Large press—press with glass doors and cupboards, butler's tray and stand, sundries.

HALL.

Marble slab table, hall chairs, stained glass lamp, floorcloth, stair carpeting, hat and umbrella stand, hall clock

BEDROOMS.

Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, marble slab washstands and furniture, wardrobes, chests drawers, toilet tables and glasses, towel horses, marble slab dressing tables, hair seated couches, rocking chair, easy chairs, bordoir tables, bookcase, bedroom chairs, linen press, childrens' and servants' bedsteads and bedding.

KITCHEN, STABLE, &c.

Kitchen furniture and utensils
Dairy and laundry utensils
An excellent horse, accustomed to double and single harness, &c.
Superior phaeton for one horse
Gig, harness, chaffcutter, &c.
☞ Catalogues are now ready, and the whole may be viewed TO-DAY, by cards only, obtainable on application at the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
"Cannon Ball," handsome saddle horse
Powerful chesnut gig horse
Pair grey carriage horses
Nearly thorough bred saddle mare
A few country horses
10 cast troop horses
And about 30 other horses.

Gentleman's Hackney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
"Cannon Ball," a handsome black gelding, about 15 hands high; is a perfect hack, and is only parted with on account of the owner leaving the colony.

Well-bred Weight Carrier.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, the property of his Excellency the Governor-General,
"Alma," a powerful chesnut gelding, bred by Messrs. Busby, and got by "Waverley." Has done no work, and is a really fine powerful roadster.

Cast Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 bay troop horses, recently used by his Excellency the Governor-General's orderlies.

Useful Town Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Dr. Bowker, M.L.A., of Newcastle, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street,
A powerful well-bred chesnut horse, very perfect in all kinds of harness, excellent in saddle, and a really desirable horse for general use, being suitable for either dogcart or phaeton, and up to heavy weight in saddle.

Cast Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock, on account of the Government of India,
Eight cast horses from the Indian Cavalry service.

Brewer's Horse, Dray, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. P. Guigan, Australian Brewery, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
A large powerful chesnut draught horse, thoroughly staunch, and equal to 30 cwt. in any part of Sydney, and a brewer's dray, with harness.

To Timber Dealers, Builders, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, on the Union Wharf, THIS DAY, 8th March, at 2 o'clock,
A small cargo of colonial hardwood timber, consisting of joists, scantling, flooring boards, weatherboards, battens, &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Two Brick Cottages, three rooms each, and a Corner Block of Land, 72 feet by 30 feet, in Camperdown.

MR. W. NEWELL has been instructed by Mr. J. Miles to sell by public auction, on the ground, Camperdown Road, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, for cash,
Two first-rate brick cottages, with stone foundations, three rooms each, with verandah in front, and standing on a corner block of land having 72 feet frontage to the Camperdown Road, and 30 feet frontage to Wilson-street, and close by the new line of road which leads to Pyrmont, which in a short space of time will be the leading line of road in the colony for any line of business. Also, this property has one of the best wells of pure water in the whole of the Camperdown estate.
Mr. W. N. would call the particular attention of every class of buyers to the sale of this snug freehold property, as his instructions are to sell it for whatever it will fetch at auction.
Title, first-rate.
W. NEWELL, auctioneer, Newtown.

Four-room Weatherboard Cottage, and a corner Allotment of Land, adjoining the Alma Inn, Camperdown, and facing the Sydney University and College.

MR. W. NEWELL has received positive instructions from Mr. Thomas Lincoln to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on THURSDAY next, the 11th day of March, to the highest bidder, for cash,
A good cottage and an allotment of land, having three frontages and all fenced in and paled, and having a good well of pure water.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
All the household furniture, and a first-rate mangle.
Mr. W. N. would call the attention of small capitalists and others on the look-out for a cheap home of their own, as this will be sold for whatever it will fetch.

Important and Unreserved Sale by Public Auction of one of the best blocks of Land, several Tenements adjoining Mr. J. Larkin's, Camperdown Grocery Establishment, and known as Mr. S. M'Guigan's Property.

MR. W. NEWELL has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Simon M'Guigan to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, the 15th day of this month, March, at 11 o'clock, for cash, no reserve,
All that block of land and tenements, known as Mr. S. M'Guigan's Blacksmith and Shoeing Establishment, and adjoining Mr. J. Larkin's premises, and fronting the Parramatta Road, having 40 feet to the said road, by 99 feet deep, with a good well of water.
Mr. W. N. would call the attention of every class of buyers on the look-out for a first-rate freehold property, and being as good a stand for a blacksmith or a wheelwright, or any other line of business as there is in the whole of Camperdown, intending buyers would do well by attending this sale early, as it will be put up at 11 o'clock exactly.
Title first-rate.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.
On February 10th, at the residence of L. Marks, Esq.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account and risk of the former purchaser,
6 mahogany chairs, in haircloth
1 set of decanters
1 gold guard chain.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Jewellery
Platedware, Cutlery
Dolls, Flutinas
Paperhangings, Ironmongery, Brushware, &c.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Fancy Warehousemen, Oil and Colour Men, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above goods, consisting of
Silver hunting lever watches
Ditto open face ditto
Gold English hunting lever ditto
Ditto hard and gold dials (London-made)
Ditto open face geneva ditto
Silver ditto ditto
Gold guards (best London-made)
Ladies' and gentlemen's gold rings
Plated guard chains
Ditto ditto, with gold swivels
Ditto ditto brooches and bracelets
Single ring cases
Electro-ware, consisting of
Cruets, pickle and liquor frames
Tea and coffee services
Flower vases, taper stands, &c., &c.
Silver-mounted carriage lamps
Carpenters' and coopers' tools, assorted
Handsaws
Pit and crosscut ditto
Broad and felling axes
Backbands and traces
Bullock chains
Tomahawks
Brass pillar and chamber candlesticks
Window glass, assorted sizes
Paperhangings, in great variety
Boiled and raw oil and turps
Brushware
Wax dolls, assorted sizes
Flutinas, 6 to 14 keys
Portemonnaies
Amber mouthpieces for pipes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of American Goods,
Ex Hellespont, from New York.
Ironmongery
Patent Fire Proof Safes
Patent Scales
Boring Machines
Agricultural Implements
Furniture and Woodware
Groceries and Biscuits
Candle Cotton
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, March 10th, at 11 o'clock.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Country Storekeepers, Grocers, Tallow and Ship Chandlers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favored with instructions from the importers to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A large portion of the cargo of the Hellespont, from New York, consisting of

IRONMONGERY.

CS. DH. shovels and spades
Long handled ditto
Adze eye hammers
Steel face and claw ditto
Shingling hatchets
Grocers' coffee mills, in frame
Nails, assorted, 6, 8, and 10
Tacks, in boxes, from 3 to 16 oz.
Spring balances, with pans
Patent bright screw wrenches
2 and 3 pronged hay forks
Polished nail and tack hammers
Price's C.S. broad hatchets
Collins' axe heads and handled axes
Ditto picks
Pick and axe handles
Platform scales, weighing from 240 to 1600
Patent fire-proof iron safes, single and folding doors, various sizes.

IMPLEMENTS.

Boring machine and bits
1 to 4 cutters with 6 wheels
1 and 2 wheel corn shellers
Double and single hopper ditto
1, 2, and 3 R. S. pumps.

FURNITURE, &c.

Common Californian chairs
Baltimore wood and cane seated chairs
Ditto extra ditto
Lafayette, jenny lind, and webster ditto
Ornamented Grecian ditto
Baltimore rocking ditto
Serpentine, astor, Grecian rosewood ditto
R. S. oak office ditto
Birds'-eye maple ditto
Solid oak and walnut dining ditto
Cane back and seat Grecian solid walnut ditto
Cane and wood seat stools, low, high, and medium
Children's low and high cane and wood seat ditto
Low cane rocking ditto
Hair dressers' chairs
2 and 3 hoop pails, with patent ears
Painted tubs, in nests
Ditto keelers, ditto
17 inch wood washboards
Patent spring clothes pegs
Fancy handled wire-bound brooms
Willow and market baskets
Coir and jute mats.

GROCERIES, &c.

Preserved pine apple, in tins
Jams and jellies, assorted
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Lobster, in ditto
Oysters, in ditto
Stoughton's elixir
Lemon syrup
Sugar water, and butter crackers
Soda biscuits
Ginger snapps
Thin pilot bread
Candle cotton
Grocers' twine.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Mens' kip half-wellington boots
Ditto ditto long legs
Ditto grain ditto
Ditto ditto pumps
Ditto copper nail grain boots, 16 to 20 inch
Ditto double sole wax ditto, 16 to 20 inch, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Galvanised Iron
Ditto Wire, No. 6.
To Builders, Contractors, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons galvanised iron, 24 gauge
3 ditto ditto ditto, 26 ditto
50 casks ditto wire, No. 6.
Terms at sale.

China Matting.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 rolls 5-4 matting, white and coloured
50 ditto 6-4 ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Drawing-room Suite.
On account and risk of the former purchaser.
On March 10th, at the Residence of L. Marks, Esq.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account and risk of the former purchaser,
1 drawing-room suite, in rosewood, covered rich sky-blue brocaded satin, and blue cloth, consisting of
1 sofa, 2 couches
2 easy chairs, 3 occasional ditto
6 chairs.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Confectioners, Bakers, Tallow Chandlers, and others.
Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Preserved Pine Apple, Crackers, Candle Cotton, Grocers' Twine, &c., &c.
For Sale by Auction, next WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at half-past 12 o'clock.
By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co., ex Hellespont, from New York.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above day, without reserve,
The importation of superior American goods, ex the above vessel, consisting of—
S in diamond over T—
50 cases 1 lb. oysters, each 4 dozen
50 ditto 2 lb. ditto, each 2 dozen
N in diamond—
100 cases 1 lb. lobsters, each 4 dozen
50 ditto 2 lb. ditto, each 2 dozen
S in diamond over T—
50 cases pine apple, each 2 dozen
50 ditto jams and jellies, each 4 dozen
100 tins soda water biscuits
100 tins butter crackers
80 tins water ditto
60 tins sugar ditto
60 tins ginger snaps
G—
50 barrels thin pilot bread
50 cases Stoughton elixir
50 ditto lemon syrup
C in diamond—
50 bales candle wick
4 cases twine.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
74 Packages Jackson and Sons' superior manufacture.
Ex Cairngorm and Lansdowne.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, March 9th.

To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer, W. C. Botts, Esq., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 9th, at 11 o'clock,
74 packages of boots and shoes, from the above makers, consisting of
Gents' best pegged calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto princes boots
Ditto ditto light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto bevils
Ditto ditto princes boots
Ditto ditto kip ditto bradded
Ditto best kid top ditto ditto, E. S
Ditto best Memel boots, E. S., enamelled goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, calf, goloshed
Men's fine light calf bluchers, plain, extra, laces
Ditto calf bluchers, brass bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, high backs, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, ditto ditto, rough ditto
Youths' and boys' calf princes boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, E. S.
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, bradded, extra, laces
Ditto ditto kip ditto, ditto, ditto
Women's calf lace boots, 3 to 8, brass bradded
Women's cordovan ditto, ditto
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' best bronze and black kid slippers and sandals
Ditto best patent calf slippers and sandals, B.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, channels
Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts
Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Women's coloured cashmere ditto, to lace, and E.S.
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, to lace, and E.S.
Girls' best patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto black and bronze morocco balmoral boots, 10-13, 2 9
Girls' best cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto cloth ditto
Children's best patent calf shoes and straps, 2-5 and 6-9
Ditto ditto pumps
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan boots, 2-5
Ditto cashmere boots, ditto
Ladies' velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto Berlin ditto
Ditto Margate and carpet ditto
Men's Margate, buff, and roan, ditto.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 8th March.
Turps
Colza Oil
Raw Linseed Oil
Boiled ditto ditto.
Ex Octavius.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 drums, each 5 gallons, turps
50 ditto, ditto ditto, colza oil
100 ditto, ditto ditto, raw oil
50 ditto, ditto ditto, boiled ditto
20 quarter-casks colza oil, each 20 gallons.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.
MONDAY, 8th instant.

To Ironmongers and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of ironmongery, comprising—
Saws, trowels, screws, bolts, spokeshaves
Garden hoes, nails, scythes, augers, hinges
Rakes, brads, hammers, locks, steelyards
Coffee mills, smoothing planes, latches
And a quantity of goods too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

Jewellery.
In an Insolvent Estate.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered.
Seven boxes of assorted rings.
Terms at sale.

The Microthalamon.
Comprehensive Camp Equipages, contained in one package, only 2 feet 6 inches square.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Seven microthalamons, or comprehensive camp or cabin equipage, comprising 1 iron half-tester bedstead, with chintz curtains and mattress; 2 pairs sheets, 1 pair blankets, 2 pillows, 1 counterpane, 1 dressing table and 2 covers, 1 bidet or ottoman, 1 looking glass, 1 iron chair, 1 washstand with service and 6 towels, 1 dining table and cover, 2 leather straps, and brass pins for clothes—the whole fitting into one package 30 inches square.
Terms, cash.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
Second-hand Building Materials
Colonial and Yorkshire Flagging.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A quantity of building materials, consisting of joists, rafters, scantling, doors, sashes, chimneypieces, register stoves, entrance gates; colonial and Yorkshire flagging; and sundry other building materials.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. H. Baker.
By order of the official assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Canterbury, parish of St. George, being the western portion of Manchot Farm, on which is erected a cottage and other improvements.
The lease expires on the 1st May, 1861, and is subject to a rental of £13 per annum, payable monthly.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important to Boot and Shoemakers.
Stock-in-Trade of Fixtures, Gas Fittings, &c., of Mr. Bailey's Boot and Shoe Warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. R. Bailey to sell by auction, on the premises, Brickfield-hill (next door to Mr. Brush, saddler), THIS DAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of Mr. Bailey giving up the sale of English goods,

The whole of his superior stock of boots and shoes, embracing every article in the trade; being, in fact, one of the best selected retail stocks in the colony. With shop fixtures, counter, gas fittings, &c.

Without the slightest reserve.

Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale.
TUESDAY, 9th March.

Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of oilman's stores, &c., just landed; also the balance of goods ex Postillion, comprising

Fine new Eleme raisins
New Patras currants, in carroteels and barrels
Barcelona nuts
Loaf sugar
Dietetic cocoa
Cocoa nibs
Grocers' twine and sugar bags
Gelatine
Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce
Batty's bottled fruits (all red)
Hill and Ledger's mushroom ketchup
Pint pickles
Marmalade
Colman's superior mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Ditto bull head ditto, in 7 lb. tins
Ditto ½ oz. thumb blue, 28 lb. boxes
Feast's pint salad oils
Whybrow's salad oils
Robinson's patent groats
Price's belmont candles
German stearine ditto
Hale's patent sperm ditto
Tartaric acid
Lemon kali
American candlewick
St. Ube's coarse salt
Dutch clay pipes
Burns' cutty ditto
Billing's sugar cured hams
York hams
English bacon
North Wilts cheese
Double rose Cork butter
Bath bricks
Tamarinds, in barrels
New Dutch-cured codfish
Pearl barley
Oatmeal
Chicory
Vinegar, in hogsheads
Maccaroni and vermicelli, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Billing's Prime Sugar-cured Hams.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

Sale by Auction, TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

50 casks Billing's prime glazed sugar-cured hams, in first-rate order.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
North Wilts Cheese
York Hams.
Ex Cheviot, from London.
More or less damaged.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

12 cases North Wilts cheese
118 York hams.

More or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Ex Postillion, Captain Van de Poll, from Amsterdam.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock.

C over 1,
31 boxes macaroni, more or less damaged by sea water.
C over 2,
16 ditto Italian paste, ditto ditto.
C over 3,
8 ditto vermicelli, slightly damaged.
7 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Also,
4 boxes macaroni, sound
9 ditto vermicelli, ditto.

Terms, cash.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Architects, Contractors.
Shingles and Battens, ex Tasmania.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 3 o'clock,

Ex Tasmania, now landing,
88 battens, 10 feet long
275 ditto 11 ditto
766 ditto, 12 ditto
480 ditto, 13 ditto
756 ditto, 14 ditto
29 ditto, 15 ditto
1168 ditto, 16 ditto
180 ditto, 17 ditto
100,000 superior wide shingles.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
One Hundred and Thirty-seven Trunks, and Packages Boots and Shoes.
Messrs. Davies and Sons, celebrated Manufacture,
Just landed, ex Cairngorm.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, 10th March, 1858.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury and Co., to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,

137 trunks and packages seasonable goods, selected expressly for this market, and in every way suited to the requirements of the Trade.

Full particulars will appear in Tuesday's paper.

TERMS.—Under £100 cash; above £100 and under £200, 3 months; above £200, 3 and 4 months approved bills, or a liberal discount for prompt cash.

Cut Baltic Deals
Whole ditto ditto
Spruce Deals
Bangor Slates, &c.
Ex Telegraph, Cairngorm, and Union.
Auction Sale, Bott's Wharf, THURSDAY, 11th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Bott's Wharf, on THURSDAY, 11th March, at 3 o'clock prompt,

The following parcels superior Baltic and spruce deals, not landed, as follow:—

Ex Telegraph,
100 spruce deals, 11 x 3, 14 feet long
191 ditto ditto, 11 x 3 13 ditto ditto
85 ditto ditto, 9 x 3, 14 ditto ditto
238 ditto ditto, 9 x 3, 13 ditto ditto.
Ex Union,
642 whole yellow deals, 9 x 3, assorted lengths, from 12 to 23 feet
Ex Cairngorm.
414 superior red Baltic deals, assorted lengths, 11 x 3, 1, 2, and 3 cuts
580 ditto ditto ditto, assorted lengths, 9 x 3, 1, 2, and 3 cuts
200 ditto ditto battens, assorted lengths, 7 x 3, 1, 2, and 3 cuts
266 ditto ditto ditto, assorted lengths, 6½ x 2½, 1, 2, and 3 cuts. Also,
40,000 best Bangor slates, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Storekeepers, Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, Timber Merchants, Builders, Architects, Contractors, and others.

Entirely Unreserved Sale of the Cargo of the Hellespont, from New York, direct, comprising

Agricultural Implements
Eagle Ploughs
Churns, Tubs, and Buckets
Woodware in great variety
Chairs, various patterns
Clear White Pine and Pitch Pine Timber
Doors and Sashes, assorted, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on an early day,

The whole of the above cargo, full particulars of which will be duly advertised.

500 Boxes German Stearine Candles.

To Grocers and Storekeepers.

Auction Sale, 9th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

500 boxes German stearine candles, blue papers, Otto Koch and Drishaus.

Terms at sale.

Fine New Patras Currants.
In Barrels, just landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

32 barrels Patras currants.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Nichols' Estate, North Shore.
300 Acres, divided into Villa Allotments and Small Farms.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the North Shore, bounded on the north by the Kissing Point Road, William Packer's 25 and 43 acre grant, and by the grants of G. Loder, D. Carr, and W. Walker; on the east by Wolstonecroft's 534 acres; on the south by S. Wright's, J. Ford's, W. Roberts', J. Martin's grants, by the Lane Cove River, and the Government Road from Nichols' Wharf; and on the west by R. Turner's, R. Watson's, H. Hocking's, and O. Ikin's grant.

The above 300 acres are divided into 19 sections of from 6 to 34 acres each, which are again subdivided into 136 allotments, varying in size from ½ to 5 acres, thus affording intending purchasers the opportunity of procuring small farms or single allotments, as they may require.

A never failing supply of water is afforded by Gore's Creek, which, with its tributaries, traverses the whole property.

The property is within easy access of Sydney, being but 1½ mile from Billy Blue's Point, North Shore.

Further particulars will appear in a future issue.

A large plan of the property on view at the Auction Rooms.

Title deeds can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Fitzharding and Mackechnie, solicitors. Lithographs may be had at the above office; at the office of John Williams, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street, and at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Star of Peace, Jameson, master, from London.

Boots and Shoes, Charles Ruddick's manufacture.
13 Trunks, slightly damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, all slightly
PK & Co. over CR.

§414—1 trunk, containing 48 pairs gents' wellingtons, broad toes
415—1 ditto, ditto 48 ditto half ditto, ditto
416—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto stout bluchers, bradded
417- 18—2 ditto, each containing same as §416
420—1 ditto, containing 48 pairs youths' stout calf bluchers, hobnailed, eyelets, 1-4
1 ditto, ditto 48 ditto boys' ditto ditto, bradded, 10-13
421—1 ditto, ditto 72 ditto women's cashmere boots, to lace, patent calf fronts, pumps spring heels
1 ditto, ditto 48 ditto ditto, black soles
422—1 ditto, ditto 6 dozen girls' cashmere boots, to button, patent calf fronts, pumps spring heels, 10-13
1 ditto, ditto 6 ditto children's ditto ditto, 6-9
426—1 ditto, ditto 2 ditto girls' patent calf shoes, straps, 10-13
427-429—2 ditto, each containing 10 dozen men's felt slippers
431—1 ditto, containing 10 dozen ladies' fancy Berlin ditto
432—1 ditto, ditto 4 ditto ditto
1 ditto, ditto 6 ditto ladies' felt slippers.

Terms, cash.

Important Sale.
Wines and Spirits.
Comprising some of the choicest Wines imported to the colony.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell at their stores, George-street, on TUESDAY next, March 9th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following choice selection of wines and spirits.
The wines are all classified for sale, and comprise,

SHERRIES.
Ex Governor Moreton,
LS over A—
9 hogsheads old very pale sherry
9 quarter-casks ditto ditto
LS over B—
9 hogsheads very fine old and pale
7 quarter-casks ditto ditto
LS over C—
4 quarter-casks super golden
LS over D—
4 hogsheads choice old pale
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto
LS over F—
4 quarter-casks extra super pale.
Ex Laurence Brown,
LS & Co. over S—
8 quarter-casks fine old pale
4 diamond over P—
11 quarter-casks old pale.
Ex Anne,
LS and & Co.—
4 quarter-casks fine dry pale.
Ex La Hogue,
B in diamond 1 outside—
13 quarter-casks fine pale Gonzales, Dubox, and Co.'s sherries
B in diamond 2 outside—
9 ditto fine old ditto ditto ditto
B in diamond 3 outside—
6 ditto super ditto ditto ditto
B in diamond 4 outside—
5 ditto extra super ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Light of the Age,
B in diamond 60 x—
2 dozen cases Gonzales, Dubox, and Co.'s choice pale sherry

PORTS.
Ex Waterloo,
LS—
3 hogshead's Hunt's single diamond
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
3 hogsheads ditto double ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
4 hogsheads ditto treble ditto
11 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
2 hogsheads ditto quadruple ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Electra,
LS and Co—
31 quarter-casks fine double diamond
Ex Hepscott,
C in diamond—
23 hogsheads Mackenzie's double diamond
26 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Clara,
JC and S—
6 hogsheads Martinery extra superior old port
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Anne,
M in diamond—
27 quarter-casks quadruple diamond port.
Ex Lloyds,
JM and Co over A—
20 quarter-casks Mackenzie's very fine old port.

SPIRITS.
OLD TOM.
5 hogsheads Swaine, Boord and Co.'s old tom
8 ditto Nicholls and Co.'s ditto
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
150 x 1 dozen cases Crosse and Blackwell's
150 x 1 ditto ditto Byass'
82 x 2 ditto ditto ditto

WHISKEY.
10 quarter-casks fine old Islay
6 x 3 dozen cases ditto
11 x 2 ditto ditto ditto
25 x 1 ditto ditto ditto

BOTTLED BEER.
50 x 3 dozen cases Byass' ale and porter
150 x 3 ditto casks Barclay's porter
50 x 3 ditto ditto Day, Payne, and Co.'s ditto
18 x 8 ditto ditto pints Allsopp's ale
20 x 8 ditto ditto ditto porter

RUM.
50 hogsheads fine Demerara rum, 29 to 34 per cent. o.p.

CHAMPAGNE.
LS & Co.—
14 x 1 dozen cases superior champagne

HOCK.
LS and Co.—
6 x 1 dozen cases hock, Palatine
3 x 1 ditto ditto Barsac
1 x 1 ditto ditto burgundy
3 x 1 ditto ditto, sparkling Moselle.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The well known importations of wines of the above firm need no comment from the auctioneers. Buyers will find on inspection that the above selection is one of the best importations of the season.

On Lamb's Wharf.
MONDAY next, March 8th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Earthenware, now landing, ex Union.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, on Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, March 8th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Earthenware, just landing, ex Union, comprising—
Oval dishes, hand basins, culienders, chambers, bowls, jugs, mugs, sugars, butters, octagon and Rochford tall figured tea pots, gamester, polka, and mandarin jugs, Persian bowls, &c.

Terms at sale

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale by Auction.
One of the most extensive assortments.
Bronzed Lacquered Glass
Gas, Candle, and Oil Chandeliers
Gas Fittings of all descriptions
Lacquered Ware, &c.

The whole will be lotted out and sold without reserve.
Belonging to a Bankrupt Estate, by

JOHN G. COHEN, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, March 15th, 1858.

Full particulars will be given.

Single and Double Barrel Guns.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Superior single barrel guns
Ditto double ditto ditto

Terms at sale.

Clocks, Perambulators.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bronze clocks
Glass-fronted clocks
Perambulators, assorted.

Terms at sale.

Assorted Nails,
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 kegs nails
2 cases cutlery, scissors, combs, &c.
10 casks globe and lamp glasses.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Octavius, Pike, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 10th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One cask, containing
B, J over B&S in triangle, 76—
1 pair bell levers, No 5523
2 ditto ditto, No. 5522
1 pair, 5521, ditto, 5519, 3 pair, 5518, 2 pair, 5517
1 dozen bell carriages, 2234, 1 dozen cranks, &c., &c.

Terms cash

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

11 publicans' spirit kegs, lettered and gold banded; also, a quantity of household furniture, consisting of every thing requisite for housekeeping; men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes; new and second-hand clothing; and a variety of sundries.

Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Vidler, of Five Dock Inn, near Ashfield station.
By order of the Mortgagee, under Bill of Sale.
The Five Dock Inn, and 12 Acres of Land.
Household Furniture, &c.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock.

All that superior public-house and premises known as the Five Dock Inn, together with 12 acres of excellent land, subdivided into garden, vineyard, paddock, &c.

The house is substantially built of brick, and contains seven rooms, verandah, kitchen, and outhouses.

Also, the household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, safes, sideboard, looking glasses, pictures, clocks, fender and fireirons, &c., bedsteads, bedding, &c., bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, and shelves, kitchen utensils, American stove, and sundries.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c., &c.

To be sold by auction by

MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp,

20 first-class horses and mares, just arrived from the country, in fine condition, broke in to saddle and harness. Among them are some excellent gig horses, others suitable for the India or New Zealand markets

One bay horse, spring cart and harness, warranted
One brown horse, dogcart and harness, complete
30 other good horses, suitable for any use
Horses and carts, dogcarts, springcarts, trucks, box drays, light carts, mail carts, watercarts, bakers' carts, saddles, and cart harness, &c

No half-crowns charged at this Repository.

City Property.
By order of the Mortgagee.
A House in Cambridge-street, No. 16. between George and Gloucester streets, near Queen's Wharf.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 10th, at half-past 11 o'clock,

A house, containing four rooms, let to a good tenant, having a frontage to Cambridge-street of 11 feet 6 inches by a depth of 23 feet 8 inches.

This house is in a thickly populated neighbourhood, and, in the worst of times, will bring in a good rental.

Without reserve. Plan on view.
Terms liberal. Title the best.

Two Houses, fronting George and Bullinaming streets, near Robinson's Public House, Redfern.
To be sold separately or together.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at half-past 11 o'clock,

Two houses, one built of brick, slated roof, containing three rooms.

One ditto, of weatherboard, containing shop, fitted up, 2 rooms, stable, well of water, &c., all fenced in and paled.

The above houses have each a frontage to George and Bullinaming streets, of 25 feet, by a depth of 199 feet.

To be sold without reserve.
Title, the best.

Terms at sale.

Notice of Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, March 10th, at 11 o'clock.

To Merchants, Importers, Warehousemen, Drapers, Dealers, Clothiers, Country Storekeepers and their agents, and the Trade generally.

83 Packages, ex Omar Pasha, and other arrivals.

MESSRS. J. M. MERRINGTON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 273, Pitt-street, WEDNESDAY next, March 10th, at 11 o'clock,

83 packages woollens, slops, clothing, merinos, stuffs, hosiery, Manchester goods, Scotch and fancy goods, &c., &c.

Black doe trousers
Fancy ditto
Pilot coats
Chesterfield coats
Shooting ditto
Talma ditto
Spanish ditto
Mol skin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Serge shirts
Guernseys
South-westers
Lindsey skirts
Lancashire flannel
Saxony ditto
Coloured ditto
Coloured alpacas
Gala plaid
French twills
French merinos
Cashmere dresses
Coutille stays
French ditto
Children's clothing
Ladies' underclothing
Toilet covers
Fringes
Chints
Furniture lining
Cotton braces
Boys' cloth caps
Shawls
Mantles
French flowers
Hat nets
Rouches
French kid gloves
Jourin's real ditto
Silk ditto
Haberdashery
Hosiery.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

At the Stores, Lower George-street.
In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Fisher.
Clearing out the Remainder of Stock, &c.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY next, the 9th instant.

Cork Rose Butter	Hams
Sherry Wine	Colonial Wine
Red ditto	Vinegar
Bottled Ale	Hogsheads and Cases Claret
Rum	Battens
Sugar	Flour, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed by F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Fisher, Lower George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

All the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of the above and sundry other merchandise.

Terms, cash.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
119 Packages New Goods, ex Omar Pasha, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 11th, and FRIDAY, the 12th instant,
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

119 packages of new goods, ex Omar Pasha and other late arrivals, consisting of—

Coloured coburgs
Ditto alpacas
Black ditto
Ditto lustres
Coloured French twills
Figured alpacas
French de laines and cachmeres
Bedford cords
Shepherds' plaids
Fancy doeskins
Black ditto
Black cassimeres
Drab does
Woollen cords
Best black broads
Rifle ditto
Ladies' cloths
10-4 and 11-4 super Witney blankets
12-4 extra super ditto ditto
10-4 Bath ditto
Scarlet blankets
Royal blue ditto
Railway wrappers
72-inch grey sheetings
36 ditto ditto shirtings
72 ditto bleached sheetings
36 ditto longcloths
36 ditto white shirtings
Medium ditto ditto
Rolled linings
Crinolines
Moles, drab and white
Cotton cords
Hoyles' prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Table damasks
Brown ditto
Towellings
Scotch twill shirts
Black and coloured moreens
Black shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Ditto frock coats
Drab driving ditto
American pea ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto Bedford cord ditto
Ditto wool cord ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy ditto
Ditto ditto black doe ditto
Ditto ditto shooting coats
Gents' Cambridge walking coats
Boys' tunics
Ditto oxonians
Men's millers' mole trousers
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto, ditto
Blue serge shirts.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

THIS DAY, Monday.

Paintings
Colonial Scenery.
English Landscapes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,

A very superior assortment of paintings on copper, in cases, of

Colonial scenery
English scenery, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 12th March.

New and Illustrated Popular Works.
Recently Imported.
Preliminary Notice of 10 Cases.
Just landed.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An excellently selected invoice of new and beautifully illustrated books.

Full particulars will be advertised on Tuesday morning, and catalogues are in preparation.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11th March.

Important Sale of Paper and Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th March, at 11 o'clock,

27 bales paper, comprising
Crown grey paper, 15 x 20
Brown crown ditto
Grey double-hand ditto
Crown grey ditto, 17 x 22, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 9th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

HC in square § 56—1 bale
8 pieces Balmoral strips, slightly damaged by sea water
4 ditto ditto ditto, sound.

Terms, cash.

Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale.
(TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March,)
Of New and Serviceable Drapery Goods.
61 Bales and Cases,
All just landed, ex recent arrivals.
Important to
Drapers
Warehousemen
Storekeepers
Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400 George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sixty-one Packages New and Seasonable Drapery Goods, just landed and landing ex recent arrivals—

3 bales best blue serge shirts, single and double B
2 bales O. S.-men's best blue serge shirts
4 cases boys' and youths' drab mole trousers
boys' and youths' self ditto ditto
6 cases men's drab mole trousers
Men' self ditto ditto
3 cases roll shirtings—slates, browns, drabs, blacks, myrtles, white
1 bale 4-4 rough hollands
1 bale bleached huckabacks
2 cases 4-4, 38, 9-8 linen nursery
5 bales flannels—imitations Welsh flannels
Electoral ditto
8 bales blankets—8-4 low mediums
Medium
9-4 blankets
4 cases men's white shirts, linen fronts, washed and boxed, assorted
2 bales ⅞-bleached huckabacks
2 bales 36 inch super shirtings
2 cases 4-4, 38, 9-8 sheetings
3 bales longcloths
4 cases women's and girls' cotton hosiery
4 cases men's brown and grey cotton half-hose
2 cases bleached hollands
2 bales ticks, &c.

61 total.

In calling the attention of drapers, warehousemen, shippers, and buyers generally to the above shipments, the auctioneers assure them that they are all recent arrivals, and instructions from the importers are positive as to their being for unreserved sale.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 8th March.

13 Cases General Merchandise, Brushware, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

13 cases general merchandise, brushware, &c., &c.
1 case powder puff boxes
1 case extra kid, silk puffs
2 cases best windsor soap, in 1 dozen cases
2 cases musk soap
1 case assorted cutlery
1 case ivory tooth combs
1 case silver mounted meerschaums, infant's hair brushes, tooth brushes
1 case, 200 gross, Mitchell's selected steel pens
1 case concertinas
2 cases assorted brushes, brooms, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of the following drapery, slops, &c.:

36-inch grey calico	Paisley shawls
72-inch twill	Long Cachmere ditto
80-inch linen sheeting	Rich silk mantles
8-4 table damasks	Ladies' silk scarfs
Heavy linens	Ditto neckties
Roll linings	Ditto muslin dresses
Coloured silicias	5-4 prints
Tailors' canvas	Coloured flannels
Nursery diapers	Guaged linings
8-4 table cloths	Barege dresses
Coloured covers	Scotch hollands
Coloured worsted damasks	Black dress coats
Diaper towels	Ditto trousers
Damask table napkins	Ditto vests
Silk handkerchiefs	Drab and millers' moles
Cambric ditto	Boys pockets
White and brown holland	White shirts
Oiled baize	Regatta ditto
Green baize	Grey blankets
Plain and striped muslins	Men's brown half-hose
Plain leno	Women's hosiery
Mull muslins	Bedford ties, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

On account of whom it may concern.
Kid Gloves.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

One case kid gloves as under:—
26 9-12 gents' coloured kid gloves, spotted
1½ dozen habits, fancy ditto, ditto
6 dozen gents' black kid, sound
12 10-12 dozen habits, black ditto, ditto
19 dozen habits, white kid, ditto
3 dozen children's silk gloves, ditto.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex General Wyndham, Robertson, from London.
Three-bushel Bags
4-4 Kidderminster Carpets
5-4 Printed Druggets

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

Ex General Wyndham.

GF in diamond—
§ 26—Bale, 18 pieces 5-4 printed drugget
21—Ditto, 6 pieces 4-4 extra fine medium Kidderminster carpets
15—Ditto, 300 3-bushel 2¼ sacks, all more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 9th March, 1858.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 11 o'clock,

8 outside G in diamond,
2 cases, containing
Superior broad cloths
Black doeskins
1 bale green baize
1 case 6-4 damasks.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11th March.

Account Books,
Stationery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An Invoice of New Stationery Goods, comprising—
1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 5 quire foolscap books
12, 18 24 sheet long foolscap books
½-bound 2, 3, and quire foolscap thirds
Post 4to, ½-bound 4 quire books
Ditto ditto 2 quire ditto
4-quire long ferrell
Large post exercises
Cream laid note paper
Ledgers, full bound
Invoices
Cash books
Large metallic books
Foolscap ledgers
Post paper
Foolscap paper
Mitchell's steel pens
And an assortment of general stationery.

Terms at sale.

BANK NEW SOUTH WALES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,

45 SHARES in the Bank of New South Wales, £20 paid up, in lots to suit purchasers.

1220 PRIME FAT WETHERS.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Yards, Collingwood, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th March,

1220 PRIME FAT WETHERS,
In lots to suit purchasers.

These sheep are from the flocks of William Bradley, Esq., and can be confidently recommended as equal in quality to, and heavier in carcase than, those sold at their yards 23rd February, and which realised an average of 21s. 6d.

By order of the Mortgagee.
AMELIA COTTAGE,
Situate at the junction of Darling and Broadstairs streets
BALMAIN.
TITLE—The usual Balmain Title.
TERMS—At Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March,

That snug and compact little property AMELIA COTTAGE, fronting DARLING-STREET, at the junction of Broad-stairs-street, Balmain.

It is built partly of stone and partly weatherboard, and contains front and back verandahs, and five apartments. It has a frontage of about 110 feet to Darling-street. There is a good yard at the rear of the cottage, and a garden at the side stocked with choice fruit trees; on which also is a well of excellent water.

This is a first-rate investment for a small capitalist. The property is in the heart of Balmain, within a short distance of the Steam Ferry Wharf, and opposite the premises of Mr. Jung, baker.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

500 HEAD OF STORE CATTLE,
To be delivered at Auburn Vale, Byron.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,

500 HEAD OF STORE CATTLE, consisting a fair proportion of steers, heifers, cows, and bullocks, from 1½ years old and upwards.

These are a lot of really good cattle, and well worthy the attention of any party wishing to stock new country, or buying for the Victoria Market.

400 FAT SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have been requested to sell by public auction, at the New Hunter River Company's Wharf, at half-past 8 o'clock, a.m., on TUESDAY, March 9th,

400 FAT SHEEP, in lots to suit purchasers.

The above sheep are a prime lot, and will be sold at the early hour named—in order that this sale may not interfere with the sale of sheep and cattle at the Collingwood Yards, on the same day.

Terms at sale.

170 HEAD PRIME FAT CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Yards, Collingwood, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th March,

170 HEAD PRIME FAT CATTLE, in lots to suit purchasers.

The attention of butchers and the trade generally is directed to the above sale. The cattle are in prime order, and of first-rate quality.

Terms at sale.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

HOUSE AND SHOP, IN HUNTER-STREET.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March,

The unexpired lease, from the day of sale to 1st July 1864, of that dwelling-house (being 55, Hunter-street) adjoining the Sir Maurice O'Connell Hotel.

Also, the right, title, and interest in and to the IRON BUILDING, fitted up with double counter and shelves, and now used as a shop.

The DWELLING-HOUSE contains four good rooms, and is in thorough repair, and there is a closed-in yard, with necessary conveniences. Water laid on.

The IRON BUILDING consists of 2 rooms, the front now used as a shop, measures inside 17.6 x 13 3, and has two large windows fronting Hunter-street. The building is lined with wood, and painted; GAS LAID ON; the back room is so arranged as to serve either as a kitchen or sitting-room. The whole forming a house of five rooms and a shop.

The above property is now let to a respectable tenant at 40s. a week.

The above property is really worth attention. The iron building has been only recently erected, and could, if desired, be removed; the house without was let for 20s. week. Altogether, it would secure to a purchaser a safe and lucrative investment.

Terms at sale.

UNION-STREET, PYRMONT.

COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, within a short distance of the Pyrmont Bridge.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, situate in Union-street, Pyrmont.

It is built of stone, the front picked and chiselled work, with shingle roof, and contains entrance hall and two good rooms on the ground floor, and three rooms on the first floor; in the basement, good kitchen and coal cellar.

The premises are enclosed with paling fence, and the whole in excellent order. They occupy

25 feet more or less to Union-street.
100 feet more or less in depth
25 feet more or less to Marian-street.

There is a capital well of water at the rear of the house. The house is now let to Captain Marr.

In calling the attention of the public to this sale, Mort and Co. desire to remind them that the OPENING OF THE PYRMONT BRIDGE, to take place on or about the 17th of next month, must give to all property at Pyrmont, but more particularly properties such as this fronting the main street, a very great increase in value. By means of the bridge, Pyrmont will be brought within a few minutes walk of the busiest portions of the city, without the annoyance of the dust and other inconveniences attending the passage to and from the other suburbs of the city. The house is well built, and is in excellent order.

. The Marian-street frontage is vacant and would form a good site for another cottage.

The DUNDULLIMAL RUNS
Situate on the MACQUARIE RIVER, about 2½ miles from DUBBO, together with
3000 SHEEP
600 HEAD OF CATTLE.
TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, the following pastoral property—

The DUNDULLIMAL RUNS,
which include the following:—
DUNDULLIMAL, in extent about 25,000 acres
BREKANBEENIE, „ 23,000 acres
MOONUL, „ 37,000 acres

together with about 200 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, upon which stand DUNDULLIMAL HOUSE and improvements.

With these runs will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.
450 ewes, more or less, dropped August, 1856
450 wethers, more or less, ditto, ditto
1000 ewes, more or less, 4 years old, with between 300 and 400 lambs of 1857
1100 ewes, more or less, 5 years old.

3000 sheep, more or less.

CATTLE.
600 head, more or less, a mixed herd.

Working horses, stores, implements, drays, working bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

For Positive Sale
By order of the Mortgagees.
The well-known Ferry Steamer THE PYRMONT.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Public Hall of the Sydney Exchange, on MONDAY, 15th March, at 12 o'clock,

The well-known colonial-built ferry steamer THE PYRMONT, with all her gear, stores, and appurtenances, as she now lies in Darling Harbour.

The Pyrmont was built in 1856, of the very best materials, and is now in first-rate working order. Her dimensions are

Length	...	...	...	49 feet
Breadth of beam	...	...	...	11 feet
Depth of hold	...	...	...	4 feet

She is propelled by engines of ten-horse power.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the EMPIRE Office.)

Terms at sale.

To Butchers and others.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, Star Inn, Western Road, at 12 o'clock at noon,

450 prime fat wedders and ewes, mixed.
From the station of Jeremiah Reardon, Esq.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yards, on the Western Road, on TUESDAY next, the 9th of March,

500 fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.
At 12 o'clock.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the inclemency of the weather, Mr. JOHN SHEA was obliged to postpone the SALE of 50 Head of Heifers, as advertised to be sold by him, at the Cross Roads, near Liverpool, on Monday, March 1st. Mr. J. SHEA begs to inform the public that the above lot of choice heifers will be offered by him for sale, at Brownlow, THIS DAY, March 8th, immediately after the sale of Mr. Maclean's stock. The auctioneer can confidently state that the above lot of heifers are the best lot that ever came under his notice for sale. Terms at sale. Campbelltown, March 2nd.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th March, 1858.
CHERRY v. BROWN.

ON TUESDAY, 9th March, instant, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold the defendant's interest in all that House, in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, known as the Berwick Castle, and the land appertaining thereto.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th March, 1858.
Drew v. Mason.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st March instant, at noon, on the ground described below, the SHERIFF will cause to be SOLD, the defendant's interest in

All that allotment or parcel of land, in the territory of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 2 roods (more or less), situate in the county, parish, and town of Wellington, being allotment No. 14 of section No. 5, commencing at the north side of Gisborne-street, at the south-east corner of allotment No. 13, and bounded on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains, dividing it from that allotment on the north by a line bearing east 1 chain, dividing it from allotment No. 7, on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains, dividing it from allotment No. 15, to Gisborne-street; and on the south by 1 chain of Gisborne-street, bearing west to the south-east corner of allotment No. 13 aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot 2 in pursuance of the proclamation of 23rd February, 1856.

In the Court of Requests for the City and District of Sydney.
Davis, Assignee of John O'Neill Brenan, v. Minehan and others.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take Notice, that the goods and chattels of the above-named defendants, consisting of household goods, &c., will be sold by public auction, on the premises, at the Bark Huts, on the Liverpool Road, in the district of Sydney, on MONDAY (this day), the 8th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the above-named Court, unless previously satisfied.

DENIS CULHANE.
Sydney, the 6th March, A.D., 1858.

AMERICA.

From the United States, via Melbourne, we have papers to the 7th of December, being six days later than former advices.

The Mayoral election at New York (the first municipal election under the new City Charter) had terminated in the return of Mr. Tiemann by a small majority over the democratic candidate. The *New York Herald* of the 2nd December, says:—The semi-official table of the votes for mayor which we give this morning shows the election of Daniel F. Tiemann by a small majority over Fernando Wood, after probably the most excited election that has ever taken place in this city. The vote is the largest by some thousands that was ever cast in New York, and evinces the nature of the determined efforts made by all parties to secure for their favorites a preponderance of votes. The democrats have reduced the majority of the combined opposition in 1856 some 6000, as the following table will show:—

	Total Vote.
1857	84,233
1856	77,531
Increased vote	6702
	Opposition Majority.
1857	2331
1856	8399
Decreased opposition majority	6068

The Legislative branch of city government will stand as follows:—

ALDERMEN.	
Democrats	10
Opposition	7
COUNCILMEN.	
Democrats	19
Opposition	5

The election passed off in an unusually quiet manner. In the evening, however, the excitement and enthusiasm in and around the headquarters of the politicians and the newspaper offices was intense. The old Wigwam was densely crowded with democrats anxiously awaiting the returns. Pending the announcements they were addressed by General Follett, Coroner Connery, a host of small lights, and later in the evening, by Captain Rynders and John Cochrane. The non-success of the democratic ticket was borne with a great deal of good humour and philosophic patience.

The same paper, of the 4th, furnishes the following general epitome of news;—The committee of the New York stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company made a partial report at an adjourned meeting held yesterday. They had not come to any conclusion as to a ticket for directors, but recommended that an examination of accounts and a publication of candidates' names should be made previous to every election. They asked time to make a further report of a ticket to be supported at the coming election, which was granted. The stockholders of this company are thoroughly alive to the necessity of some action with reference to their depreciating stock, and are vigorously preparing for the coming election of a board of directors. One of the committee promises to make some startling developments concerning the management of the company; another plainly hints at directors being interested in real estate along the road, and even contracts for supplies; while another alludes to the practice of depositing proxies with the President, giving him virtual control of every election. Yet some of these astute gentlemen have wondered why the stock has depreciated! Gentlemen stockholders, we have always told you that you must look out for your own interests. The Lord's prayer says, "lead us not into temptation;" and if you tempt your employés by leaving them unwatched, you cannot complain at the legitimate consequence of the depreciation of the stock. Take our advice, gentlemen—watch the directors; keep posted, look out for the developments, and "when found, make a note on't." A meeting of the importers and jobbers of drugs, &c., in New York, was held, at 106, Wall-street, yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing their credit system from six to four months. After a long discussion, during which the question was pretty thoroughly canvassed, a resolution was adopted simply recommending that all engaged in the business adopt the four, instead of the six months' credit system, as best calculated to prevent losses and inconveniences in the trade. The democrats in the respective wards are busily employed in electing delegates to the General Committee, who will represent the party at Tammany Hall during the coming year. By a previous arrangement between the factions the Cooper organisation in each ward elect two delegates, the Small organisation two delegates, and the members of the present General Committee from each ward one delegate. From this plan it will be seen that primary elections have been entirely discountenanced, and the present committee, in effect, re-elect themselves. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Ingersoll delivered the usual charge to the grand jury. The list of cases to be submitted to them was, he said, a long one, showing a great increase of crimes cognisable by the Federal Courts. There was one charge of murder on the high seas, and a variety for assaults, revolts, opening letters, counterfeiting, participation in the slave trade, &c. The judge cautioned the jury against finding indictments upon a suspicion of guilt merely, as beyond their authority.—The annual meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, was held last evening. The society now numbers 544 members, and its affairs generally are in a sound and flourishing condition. A very interesting meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held last evening to receive Dr. Kirk, who has recently returned from abroad, and to promote his plan for the establishment of an evangelical chapel in Paris, for the benefit of American citizens residing at that gay capital.—We have news from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau, N.P., on the 12th of November. Fever was still prevalent, but its violence had abated. A very heavy gale swept over the island and harbour on the 10th ultimo, doing considerable damage to the shipping and orchards. The 2nd West India Regiment (coloured) had been ordered to India by the English Government, and it was expected that the men would particularly distinguish themselves. The City Council of Philadelphia have for some time past been engaged in investigating the transactions of the Board of Health of the city, and have ascertained that fraud and forgery, in every variety, have been successfully practised to draw money from the Treasury. The amount thus obtained is not known as yet, but it is believed it will reach a large sum. The committee having the matter in charge were to report last evening, when all the facts would be made public.

Washington, December 3rd, 1857.—The city is rapidly filling up with senators, members of Congress, and strangers. The cars came in to-night crowded with Congress men, and there is no doubt of an organisation on Monday. The *Herald's* leader yesterday on the Kansas difficulty is the theme of great praise among the democracy here. Senator Douglas had a friendly interview with the President to-day, when the Kansas question was discussed at some length. Whilst it is known that the Judge takes strong exception to certain features of the Lecompton Kansas Convention proceedings, it is not known that he intends to maintain that, if the vote in December should be a fair one, Kansas should be kept out of the Union because the entire constitution was not submitted. He intends to suspend judgment until he sees what position the President takes in his message, and all the facts upon the subject are laid before the Senate, when he will take an early occasion to define his position. The contest for Clerk and Printer is waxing hot. Both Robinson and Allen are sanguine of success. Robinson's friends are making capital with Southern members, alleging that Douglas—who is the friend of Allen—is unsound on the Kansas question. The fight is getting interesting. Wendell is moving heaven and earth, and says that he is bound to carry off the prize. Banks will go into the caucus with 40 votes. Steadman will have about 30.

UTAH.

The War Department has no apprehensions of the fate of our troops in Utah. The supplies cut off by the Mormons were not important, nor were the cattle lost in August essential to the support of the expedition. The number of animals of all descriptions with the army is or was 13,000. The number of soldiers has been exaggerated, and is but 1700. The department now sees its way clear to the relief of the expedition, by the organisation of a volunteer force in California. There ought to be no delay in calling into action at least one regiment of volunteers for the purpose of keeping the communication open between Salt Lake and California.

Military officers are of opinion that Brigham Young designs escaping to Sonora in the spring, under a compact with Mexico to defend that province against the fillibusters and Indians. I think this an error, and that they propose emigrating to British or Russian America.

Lola Montez was at Lancaster, Pa., last week. She stopped at Michael's Hotel, and, when shown to her room, was quite disgusted with its appearance, and remarked with a contemptuous toss of the head: "I would not cut my throat in such a room as this is!"

Miss Anna Maria Quinn has been engaged by Mr. Marsh, the manager of the Marsh children. She played at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, last week.

Barney Williams recently sent home his fourth instalment of 5000 dollars, for investment in New York.

THE LAND GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I have endeavoured to show that the Land League is founded on a desire prevailing among most of its members, to obtain land on terms which would suit the means of working men. It is a singular inconsistency among these land mad patriots, that the passion for owning land should be held as a virtue among themselves, and a vice among others. They claim that none should obtain land who are not willing to occupy and cultivate it, thinking by that means to defeat the demands of others, whose passion for ownership may be quite as strong, but whose means place them above the condition of labourers. In order that the working man may get land at his own price, the League would limit the demand for it, by restraining the rich, the old, the feeble, and the younger members of the community from purchasing it, except at a price which prudence would forbid. Hence all the crooked and round-about scheming, involving free selection, occupation, deferred payment, tax on absentees, *et cetera*; and hence also all the absurd theory to bolster up the scheming. They would give land to the working men for less than its value, while they would make the rich pay more.

I persist, however, in thinking, that it is only or chiefly the leaders, the men of words, the inventors of theories, who put forth such unreasonable demands. If there be any practical industrious men among them I am satisfied that all they want might easily be granted without injury to the colony.

They want to buy land, and we want to sell it. How is it that buyers have to wait till they are tired out, or have to purchase at second-hand? Why are the public lands not brought to market in such a way, and in such quantity, as to meet the demand? That is the land question, in spite of all that has been said about it. It is not the price, for everybody but an ignoramus knows that good land is worth at least a pound per acre, and as yet none want to buy bad land. It is not that squatting has locked up the land, for all the settled and all the intermediate districts are excluded from the long leases, besides twenty-eight thousand square miles specially reserved from squatters' lands, and which were proclaimed in 1848 as belonging to the intermediate districts. It is not because of land speculators, for whatever is cheap to a speculator must be cheaper still to an occupier. And it is not because of the land regulations, for the same exist in South Australia, where no working man has to wait a week for what he wants. The obstruction lies elsewhere. It will be found in the department of the Surveyor-General.

Hitherto the management of the public lands has rested in the hands of men who do not know their duty, or will not perform it. It is nearly three years since the inefficiency of this department was pointed out, and to some it was probably known long before. It was then said that no effort was made to meet the demand—that sales were infrequent, never properly announced—that the land was never described so that it could be found—that there were no charts or lithographs—that the regulations were out of print, and not to be had—that, in short, nothing connected with the process of selling was done to invite, to guide, or to aid the buyers. I hear that lithographs can now, at some sales, be procured. But in all other respects the management of the public lands remains as it has been for years, a disgrace to the Government, a waste and an obstruction.

We are told that the parsimony of the Assembly has rendered efficiency in the Survey Department impossible, and for aught I know such may be the case. But I think the head of the department, if head there be, ought to resign his office, the moment he is denied the means of performing his duty in a proper and satisfactory manner.

The Governor-General, as it seems to me, is the only authority, under responsible Government, that can insist upon efficiency in the various departments. If he cannot, or do not, ministers and legislators have small chance, during their brief authority, of acquiring the knowledge which would justify their interference; and it is folly to expect that any legislative enactment will confer or compel efficiency on any officer where ignorance or idleness is tolerated by his superior.

If competent men cannot be found to conduct the business of the Survey Department, the management, so far as regards sales, might be transferred to common auctioneers. Agents could be appointed in all the districts where land is saleable. Their pay would be a per centage on their sales; and they would come, if called for, by an advertisement, not in the *Gazette* solely, but in the newspapers. But to do any good, these agents must be business men—not genteel unfortunates; not gentlemen who have fallen from a good position, but men who have risen to one. Relieved from so much of its work the Survey Department could surely manage to keep the surveys ahead of the demand. If not, the work could be performed by others, not in Government employ. South Australia, however, has shown that the public lands can be managed by Government as well as need be; and if that colony can manage them, surely we might. I am, however, inclined to trace our inefficiency from the Surveyor-General's office to Government-house. To me it seems that the greatest want of the colony is a practical governor. But with an idea in my head so ridiculously unfashionable, I had better proceed no further.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

3rd March. NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEETING OF MESSRS. DENNISTOUN AND CO.'S CREDITORS.

(From the Mercantile Gazette, 27th November.)

Yesterday a meeting of Messrs. Dennistoun and Co.'s creditors was held at the London Tavern for the purpose of receiving a balance-sheet, prepared by Mr. Coleman, the accountant, and generally to take into consideration the whole affairs of the firm. The attendance was very numerous. Mr. Charles Binney Skinner, of the firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., was called to the chair.

Mr. Coleman read the balance-sheet. It included the whole of the transactions of Messrs. J. and A. Dennistoun, of Glasgow, Dennistoun and Co., of Liverpool, Dennistoun and Co., New York, and A. and J. Dennistoun and Co., of New Orleans. The general statement was as follows:—On the debtor side were the following items:—To creditors on open accounts, £91,947 10s. 8d.; ditto, holding security, £217,276 1s. 9d.; ditto, on bills payable, £1,833,478 3s. 1d.—Liabilities, £2,142,701 15s. 6d.; amount of capital standing to the credit of the several partners, £560,897 2s. 9d.; ditto, Liverpool Borough Bank shares—cost £208,873 2s. 11d.—£769,770 5s. 8d.; balance of profit and loss account, &c., £23,520 7s. 5d., making a total of £2,935,992 8s. 7d. On the credit side:—By cash in hand, £9038 10s. 9d.; counting-houses, furniture, &c., £2500; produce on hand, £26,360, bills receivable on hand, £111,786 9s. 3d.; debtors in Great Britain, &c., £213,013 7s. 11d.; ditto, and property in America, £1,584,2?5 14s. 9d.; securities with creditors, £187,080 12s. 10d; amount to debit of Dennistoun, Brothers, and Co., Australia, £354,345 13s. 6d.—£2,488,340 9s. Further separate estates of the partners available, £190,379 16s. 8d.; debts due to the separate partners in America, £48,399; Liverpool Borough Bank shares contra, £208,873 2s. 11d; making £2,935,992 8s. 7d. The claims and assets exhibited the following items on the debit side:—To creditors on open accounts, £91,947 10s. 8d.; to ditto on bills payable, £1,833,478 3s. 1d.; less balances to the debit of parties for whose account the bills are accepted, the principal part of which are considered good, £1,214,414 5s. 3d.—£619,063 17s. 10d.; creditors partially secured, £177,142 14s. 11d.; security held, £142,531 15s.—£34,610 19s. 11d.; creditors fully secured—security held, £44,548 17s. 10d.; claims, £40,133 6s. 10d.—4415 11s.; liabilities on bills discounted, £514,769 10s. 4d. of which it is estimated there may rank on this estate £50,000; making £795,632 8s. 5d. On the credit side there appeared:—By cash in hand, &c., £9038 10s. 9d.; by counting-houses, furniture, &c., £2500; by produce on hand, £26,360; by bills receivable on hand, £111,786 9s. 3d.; by debtors and property, £582,814 17s. 5d.; by surplus from securities contra, £4415 11s.; by amount to debit of Dennistoun, Brothers, and Co. (Australia), £354,345 13s. 6d—£1,091,261 1s. 11d.; by further separate estates of the partners available, £190,379 19s. 8d.; by debts due to the separate partners in America, £48,399; making £1,333,039 18s. 7d.

Mr. Coleman explained that in the above account only one item is estimated arbitrarily—viz., the profit and loss, and that the value set on the produce is calculated from the price between the 7th and 14th of November. The debts and property in America may be thus classified:—£695,000 is represented mostly by goods and bills receivable of customers, £325,000 consists of other bills receivable, £140,000 guaranteed securities, £151,000 open accounts, and the remainder is composed of railway bonds, mortgages, and various securities of that character, but of the best description.

Revolting Scene at Woolwich.—The London *Morning Star* of 15th December says: Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, in accordance with regimental orders, the whole of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, with the companies comprising the field batteries and the band of the regiment, assembled in the riding-house establishment to witness the punishment of fifty lashes which was inflicted upon a gunner of the Royal Horse Artillery, and two gunners of the 10th Battalion of Foot Artillery. One of the prisoners had been found guilty of deserting from the Artillery—selling his kit, and enlisting into an infantry regiment—the others were proved guilty of various acts of mutiny and insubordination. The prisoners (who were in irons) having been placed in the centre, the sentences were read over by Brigade Major Shaw, and the punishment was then inflicted upon each prisoner in succession at the triangle. Although numbers of their comrades appeared affected at the revolting spectacle, the prisoners themselves exhibited a degree of indifference and *nonchalance* truly surprising. At the termination of his punishment the Horse Artilleryman loudly exclaimed, "It's all over now, and I shall never die happy until I have had my revenge on those who brought me here." Another of the prisoners, whilst being led away, said, "It's finished; and now one for his nob." The prisoners were then removed, and when sufficiently recovered will undergo the remainder of their punishment, which will be forty-two days' imprisonment at Fort Clarence. On leaving the Riding House Establishment the whole of the regiment, in accordance with the Commandant's orders, assembled in the west square of the Royal Artillery Barracks, and here a scene of an impressive nature took place. Sir W. F. Williams, commandant of the garrison, at some length addressed the troops in allusion to the punishment of the delinquents, and the painful necessity which he said existed for such punishment.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Captain O'REILLY, of the steamer Boomerang, are most respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved daughter, CECILIA ELIZABETH, which will take place THIS MORNING, at eight o'clock. The funeral will move from the Gas Company's Wharf, at the hour above named precisely. JOHN HILL, jun., and SONS, undertakers, King and Riley streets. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE PORTER are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his departed Wife MARY ANN; the procession to move from his residence, Lane Cove, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock a.m., and then to proceed to St. Leonard's, and there arrive at 2 o'clock.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and VELVET PILE CARPETS.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' stock of carpets is now worthy the attention of purchasers, several large parcels, purchased under most advantageous circumstances, having been added to their stock.

Brussels carpet, 2s. 11d. per yard
Rich tapestry ditto, all new patterns, 3s. 11d. ditto
Velvet pile, elegant designs, 6s. 6d. ditto
Yard wide Kidderminster, 1s. 11d. ditto
Venetian stair carpet, 1s. 9d. ditto
Brussels ditto, 1s. 11d. ditto
Velvet pile, a new article, 2s. 3d.
Hearth rugs to match any carpet.

King-street, Sydney.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened, ready for inspection, THIS DAY, several cases of Cloth and Tweed Mantles, all the newest shapes. King-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, Coburg Cloths, German Merinos, Indianas, &c.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS wish to call the attention of their numerous customers and the public to their stock of plain materials for autumn dresses.

Real French merinos, all wool, 2s. 9d. per yard
7-4 German ditto, 12½d. ditto
6-4 Coburgs, in all the new shades, 8½d. ditto.

King-street, Sydney.

NEW Autumn MANTLES.—Six cases just opened. JOHN HALBERT'S, Pitt-street.

MILLINERY.—A beautiful assortment opened this day. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

MAGNIFICENT Seamless Velvet Mantles, richly embroidered, just opened. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

COLOURED Cloth Mantles, all new shapes, from 14s 9d. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

SILK Velvet Mantles, lined through, from 39s. 6d. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

YOUNG LADIES' Cloth Mantles, Talma and fancy shapes, from 7s. 6d. JOHN HALBERT.

ENGLISH Millinery.—A choice selection just opened. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

LADIES Promenade and Riding Jackets, from 16s. 6d. JOHN HALBERT, Pitt-street.

SILKS.—In order to make room for silk goods, to arrive shortly, we shall offer a lot at the following prices, which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers:—

24-inch checked glace, choice colours, 55s. the full dress
Ditto ditto rich, ditto, 65s. ditto
Ditto rich ottoman checks and brocades, 75s. ditto
Black moires antique, 75s. ditto
A lot of 20-inch check glaces, at 2s. 6d. per yard.

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank.

COUNTRY BUYERS, HOTELKEEPERS, and the public, who may be desirous of obtaining first-class goods in general drapery, silks, shawls, mantles, hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's shirts and cravats, ladies' underclothing, baby linen, &c., &c., are respectfully reminded that they can at all times be supplied with the same upon the most advantageous terms at Cavendish House. W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

EUREKA SHIRTS.—These universally approved articles can be had in three different sizes, and of four qualities, as under:

Finest quality, 6 for 55s., or 9s. 6d. each.
Second ditto, 6 for 45s., or 8s. each.
Third ditto, 6 for 37s 6d., or 6s. 6d. each.
Fourth ditto, 6 for 32s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. each.
Also, Crimean and regatta shirts of the best qualities.

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Publicans, and Private Families.—For SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

B. P. rum, 10 and 30 o. p.
Brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto in case, superior
Port wine, Graham's 3 diamond, in cases
Ditto, Oporto Co.'s, particular, in wood
Sherry, fine quality, in wood and bottle
Old tom and whisky, case gin
Hock, Johannisberg, Rudesheimer
Liebfrauenmilch, seltzer water
Champagne, sparkling burgundy
Liqueurs and cordials, Rersico, kummell, &c.
Allsop's ale, in wood and bottle
Byass', Marzetti's, and Pim's ale and porter
Taylor's and Lane's stout, in hogsheads
Colonial wines, claret
Tea, sugar, candles, pickles, fruits
Eau de Cologne, &c.

BENSUSAN and HAES, Bridge-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE:—

Sheet zinc, 9 and 10 gauge
Tin plates, Pontypool charcoal, IC, IX, IXX
Linseed oil, turps, white lead
Colza oil, assorted paperhangings
Hoop iron, ⅝ to 2½ inches
Genuine Yankee handled axes
Hickory pick handles
American 3-hoop buckets and chairs
Patent Manila rope
Stockholm tar, rosin
Rock salt, three-bushel sacks, sperm candles
Byass' bottled beer
Fine brandies, in hogsheads and quarters
Billiard tables, Christy's hats
Thin bank post paper, folio and quarto.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of

American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Douglass' pumps, sack trucks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other churns
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.

S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

RHEUMATISM and GOUT.—Shaw's Cordial Specific is a certain remedy for the above distressing complaints, a few doses relieving the most formidable attack. It contains no colchicum, or other pernicious ingredient: strengthens the system, and assists digestion. In bottles, 2s. 6d. SHAW and CO., chemists, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE—

50 tons bright Mauritius sugars
20 tons Company's pieces and crystals, at very reduced prices
400 chests and half-chests very finest quality congou, bought for cash, and will be sold very much under current rates
200 boxes ditto ditto
15 tons washing soda, small casks, at £15 per ton
50 cases sardines
25 cases North Wilts cheese, prime
30 cases Dutch loaf cheese
40 tons fine Chili flour, 8s. per bag of 50 lbs.
25 barrels best currants, at 6d.
2 tons Colman's starch and blue
40 cases Wotherspoon's jams
100 cases Whybrow's bottled fruits, at 10s. per dozen
Hill and Ledger's, Steven's and Whybrow's oils
20 bales hops
200 firkins Irish butter
Liverpool and dairy salt.

WILLIAM LOVE, Grocer, opposite the Markets.

EX P. A. PALMER.

Corrugated galvanised iron, 24 and 26 gauge
Curved corrugated ditto ditto, for verandahs, 24 and 26 gauge
Lucca oil, in jars
Portland cement, Nine Elms, fine quality
Prettyjohn's cider, in prime condition
Plain sheet iron, galvanised, 24 and 26 gauge
Galvanised iron, sail hooks, and thimbles, anchors, boat-hooks
Ditto ditto mast rings, cleets for boats, &c., &c.
Byass' and Evans' bottled ale and porter
Ardouin, Charropin, and Co.'s pale brandy, in hogsheads
Furse's beer, in bulk and bottle.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—No summer wines can surpass and few equal the quality sold by the undersigned. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

MADEIRA CAPE, good quality, 17s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars.

ALE and PORTER, London-bottled, 9s.; Byass', Whitbread's, Allsopp's, Marzetti's, Evans', Guinness and Co.'s.

PORT and SHERRY, 24s. to 50s. per dozen; in wood, 9s. 6d. to 17s. WATSON and CO.

GIN, the finest quality in the market; also, Old Tom different brands. WATSON and CO.

CAPE BARLEY, Seed Oats and Gram, on Sale at FERRIS', Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber, of all descriptions; white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards; clear pine boards, all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses; Oregon and Baltic scantling, Baltic and red deals, colonial and other hardwoods; laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.; panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have FOR SALE, 50,000 best Bangor slates, slating nails. Also

57,000 FEET white, pitch, and Kauri pine, tongued and grooved flooring boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch; ladders.

47,000 FEET rough Kauri, Oregon, and pine boards, and weatherboards.

95,000 FEET Hobart Town and forest oak shingles, palings, battens, cement.

30,000 FEET half-inch boards, planed one side, American oars. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

AT PARTRIDGE'S GALVANISED IRON WORKS.—Galvanised corrugated tinned iron, straight and curved, in lengths from 4 to 8 feet, 2 feet wide, requiring no rafters

Morewood and Rogers' patent plain galvanised tinned iron, 24, 26, 28 gauge
Ditto tiles, 28 gauge
Ditto ridge capping
Ditto half-round gutters
Ditto O G gutters
Ditto down-piping, all sizes
Rain-water heads and shoes
Gutter and pipe angles
Galvanised iron baths and buckets
Black iron roofing, at 30s. per square
Zinc ditto, at 40s. ditto, very cheap.

All fixings complete for the above articles. Estimates given for fixing the above, experienced workmen sent to any part. Adjoining Australian Brewery, Bathurst-street East.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing.—Ready shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S, Galvanised Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

TO BUILDERS, and others.—Now landing, Register and Half-register Stoves.

Registers, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches wide
Half-registers, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inches wide
Elliptic, 28, 30, 32 inches wide
Gothic Stoves and Kent Grates.

C. F. EDWARDS, 598, late 427, George-street South, eight doors below Bathurst-street.

FIFTY SHARES in the Newcastle Coal and Copper Co. for SALE. E. H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

THIRTY THOUSAND Store Sheep for SALE. Apply to EDWARD H. HERRING, Box 211, Post Office.

SADDLES.—A new side saddle for SALE. Has been used a few times. 167, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, 50 Bolts Navy Canvas, 1 to 6. J. H. ASHER, York-street.

FOR SALE, a large Milner's Patent Safe. Price £33. J. H. ASHER, York-street.

FOR SALE, 200 Bags Black Pepper, just landed—6 lbs. J. H. ASHER, York-street.

FOR SALE, Byass' Ale and Porter, Cox's ditto ditto. J. H. ASHER, York-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison streets.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants, Fruit-trees, &c., wholesale and retail. To all wholesale orders a liberal discount allowed.—JOHN SANDERSON, Camden Park.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

TO STOREKEEPERS, GOLD-BUYERS, &c.—A small assortment of Patent Fireproof SAFES, of sizes, with duplicate keys, just arrived, of the latest improved quality. These safes are proof against fire and violence, and are invaluable in the interior for the protection of treasure, account books, and other securities. Full particulars will be furnished upon application to MONTEFIORE, MURPHY, and CO., Exchange, Sydney.

FAT BULLOCKS.—GEORGE M. PITT has for SALE, by private bargain, 91 prime Fat Bullocks, fattened in Mr. Lee's paddock, at Bathurst. The attention of buyers is directed to the purchase of these animals, which for weight and quality will bear comparison with any that have been in the market for a length of time.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1500 quiet Store Cattle. Muswellbrook, 12th February. JOHN H. KEYS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the Hunter River district, an old established Store. Apply to SADDINGTON and SON, Wynyard-lane.

PADDINGTON.—For SALE, a valuable Block of Land, fronting the South Head Road, a few yards beyond the Greenwood Tree Inn, immediately opposite the Military Barracks. The land has a frontage of 46 feet to the road, with a depth of 136 feet. Price very low; title perfect. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (4th door from the Empire Office).

FREEHOLD to be SOLD, Price, £150, House and Ground, lower end George-street, Redfern, opposite Albert-street. Enquire of Mr. CALE, on the premises.

A GRAND CHANCE for a cheap and good Public-house. For SALE, a license, spirit fountain, beer engine, casks, taps, and all materials belonging to the same, with shelving, decanters, all kinds of glasses, beer pots, and spirit measures, funnels, drainer, bar tub, bar table, settle with forms, counter, and all nearly new; the reason of the present proprietor leaving, is continued ill health, the only other house in the street is sold off and lessee. Early application is necessary. W. D. W., Herald Office.

COLLIERY for SALE.—To be sold, by private contract, the Hexham Colliery, with 1270 acres of land, thickly covered with ironbark timber of the best quality. There are three workable seams proved of the following depths: 4 feet 11¼ inches, 3 feet 4½ inches, and 5 feet 3 inches, of the finest description. There are five substantially built huts, large store, blacksmith's shop, and a four-stalled stable on the ground, together with a quantity of useful machinery which has been used in proving the above seams. This very desirable property is within two miles of the Great Northern Railway Station, at Hexham, to which a tramway could be made at a moderate cost, the nature of the ground offering little difficulty. Title unexceptionable. Apply Mr. W. WRIGHT, Railway Contractor, Newcastle. February 25th, 1858.

FOR SALE, Four Agricultural Farms, district of Kurrajong, about 8 miles from Richmond.

100 Acre Farm, in the county of Cook, district of Kurrajong, allotment No. 1, bounded by Horton's, Ross', and Watson's farms.

50 Acre Farm, county of Cook, Kurrajong, allotment No. 8, joining on to the above, and bounded by Wood's, Hunt's, Purvis', Vivian, and Cuffe's farms.

60 Acre Farm, allotment No. 4, county of Cook, bounded by Macarthy's and Neal's farms. Title—Grants from the Crown to John R. Brenan, Esq.; conveyance from Brenan to vendor.

85 Acre Farm, district of Kurrajong, being part of Macarthy's 60 acre farm, bounded by Kelly's Grant. Title conveyance, Macarthy and wife to John R. Brenan, Esq., Brenan and wife to vendor. Separate offers for each farm, or in whole, will be received by Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, who will give all necessary information. £75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. interest.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on account of the ill-health of the present owner, a small Drapery Business, with good-will, fixtures, &c. This is a first-rate opportunity for a young man entering into business. Further particulars can be obtained at Paddington, opposite the Barracks, next the Odd-Fellows' Arms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.—The undersigned is now enabled to treat with purchasers for the positive sale of all the property in this colony belonging to Messrs. Charles and George Smith, in order to wind up the affairs between them. Applications for the whole or any portion will be entertained. Portion of the purchase-money may remain on the property, at reasonable interest. It consists of the houses occupied by James Fryer, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Messrs. Hughes, Brown, Etherington and Ether, and has 118 feet to George-street, about 140 feet to Market-street, and about 120 feet to York-street; houses in Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, occupied by Messrs. Kenny, Woods, Davis, Brown, Ayling, and Mills; 640 acres in the county of Northumberland; about 600 acres at Jervis Bay; and half-an-acre in the town of Parramatta. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

BALMAIN.—For SALE by Private Contract, a valuable block of Land, fronting the Darling Road, Balmain, about a quarter of a mile from the Ferry, containing upwards of 5½ acres.

☞ This is a most eligible piece of land for subdivision, and is well worthy of attention. Apply to P. R. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door south of the Empire Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The unexpired lease (12½ years) of Mrs. Cornelius' old established and well-known Inn, at Morpeth, "THE ROSE, THISTLE, and SHAMROCK," long favoured with the best connection of any house in the town.

The Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, and all the appendages of the establishment are included, and are now offered on highly advantageous considerations, such as must insure great success to any industrious man of business. This well frequented Inn adjoins the New Steam Company's Wharf, and is near that of the A. S. N. Company. It contains four rooms, bar, cellars, two attics, a four-roomed cottage (adjoining), a brick built kitchen, detached, stabling for ten horses, and garden. The furniture and stock are in good condition.

For further particulars apply to DODDS and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland; or to Mr. SWIFT, A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

A HOUSE, with eleven rooms, large garden, water laid on, in Pitt-street South, 55s. per week. Apply J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack streets.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire JONES'S Furniture Warehouse, 128, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS to LET, Board if required, 54, Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished (board optional), 131, Bourke-street, two doors from William-street.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM, and one or two Bedrooms, to LET, with attendance, and the use of a stable if required. Apply No. 13, Short-street, Surry Hills.

A VACANCY for Two Single Gentlemen at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street North.

A COMFORTABLE HOME Required, by a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, East, Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a gentleman's family, for two or three; everything found, and parties treated as members of the family. Apply, by letter, to A. B., Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two gentlemen of quiet and regular habits, can be accommodated with superior Board and Residence, on moderate terms. For cards of address, apply to Mr. WAUGH, bookseller, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, on reasonable terms, at 101, Botany-street, Chippendale: stabling if required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 14, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Miss GRANT, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Working Man's Home, 31, York-street, third house south of King-street.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on, WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished Apartments to Let, at No. 15, Prince-street North.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with use of kitchen. Apply to 65, Goulburn-street East.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for Families and Gentlemen, 9, Jamison-street.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES to LET, at 214, George-street. Apply to RICHARD PEEK, auctioneer.

ONCLIFF HOUSE, eligibly situated at South Head, and admirably adapted for a Boarding Establishment, the only dwelling in the neighbourhood suited for such purpose. It contains sixteen rooms, stands on an acre of ground, well fenced in, and for commanding view and attractive scenery is unrivalled. Any person qualified for the employment, possessed of an obliging disposition and agreeable manners, could not fail of success; in a few years a respectable competency would be sure to reward the undertaking. There are at this moment applications sufficient to fill the house. Possession may be taken on the 25th of the current month. Apply to Mr. LUSH, present tenant; or the proprietor, Mr. R. LEFTWICH, as to terms. Would have no objection to lease the premises to any highly respectable party who might be disposed to open it as a family hotel.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET.—The Whaler's Arms, public-house, situate in Gloucester-street North, with fixtures, and every thing complete. Apply to Mr. JOHN SIMS, No. 32, Burton-street, Sydney.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, Mrs. SOLOMON'S, 10, Charlotte-place, one door from Harrington-street. Terms moderate.

ROSE HILL ESTATE.—Unrivalled Building Sites, overlooking Double Bay.—To be LET on Leases of 99 years. The whole of this fine estate has been surveyed and subdivided into suitable building allotments, and will be leased on reasonable terms. The views from this property are most magnificent and extensive, comprehending the whole of the harbour from the city to the Heads, Waverley, Paddington, the North Shore, Darlinghurst, Manly Beach, and the South Pacific Ocean, with the Blue Mountains in the distance. The soil is rich, and there is abundance of pure water, and an excellent quarry of building stone on the ground. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, or ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., Macquarie-place.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES visiting Melbourne may find superior accommodation at Bedford House, 186, Collins-street East.

STORE TO LET.—A large and commodious Store, recently erected, situated in York-street, Sydney, opposite to the Oriental Bank. Apply to SMITH, CROFT, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, two Houses, replete with every convenience for large families; occupied by the Rev. Mr. Scott and Mr. Hogg. Apply at 15, Macquarie-street, near Lyons-terrace. Rents to meet the times. Some fixtures and furniture may be taken.

TO LET, those first-class Premises, situate in New Pitt-street, near the Exchange, lately occupied by Messrs. Sichel and Co. For particulars, apply to O. BLOXSOME, jun., Esq., 57, Pitt-street.

TO LET, one convenient House, No. 3, University-row, Yurong-street. Rent, 30s. per week. Key at No. 1. Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, No. 358, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near South Head Road, five rooms, verandah, and balcony.

TO LET, Bakehouse, with two ovens, formerly the Australian Bakery, with rooms. Apply to ISAAC MOSS, 708, late 52, George-street South.

TO LET, Cummins' Poultry Shop, King-street. Apply to CHARLEY WHITE, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a large Room. Apply 17, Argyle-place, opposite the Flagstaff.

TO BE LET, at Newtown, the Cottage, now occupied by the undersigned, containing 4 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, servants' and store-rooms, also stabling; rent, £80 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY, 213, George-street.

TO BE LET, a Four-roomed House, good yard and water. Apply, 107, Clarence-street South.

TO LET, No. 13, Francis-street, Hyde Park, containing four rooms, large yard; water laid on.

TO DRAYMEN.—TO LET, No. 109, Prince-street, a Cottage, large yard and stables. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. CHALK, Supreme Court Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, a House and Shop, well adapted for a greengrocer; also, a Cottage of four rooms. Apply to J. GLISSAN, 413, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, Two three-roomed Houses in Pitt-st. Apply to Mrs. ELLARD, No. 6, Premier-terrace, William-st.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments, to a family without children, with or without Board, or to Gentlemen requiring partial board. No. 4, Argyle-place, near Trinity Church.

TO BE LET, a House suitable for a family, situated at Cotham, Point Piper Road; the situation is delightful, and the rooms have just been papered. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

TO LET, for a term, a well-known first-class Inn, in the suburbs, now doing a large business. For particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, four doors South of the Empire Office.

TO LET, or for SALE, a remarkably handsome Cottage Residence and Grounds, at Enmore, Newtown, within a short distance of the railway station. The cottage contains wide verandahs on three sides, hall, and five good rooms, furnished and fitted in a superior manner. A detached range of buildings at the rear contains kitchen and servant's room, stable, coach-house, and hay-loft. The grounds, which are laid out with great taste, comprise about an acre of land, subdivided into flower gardens, with summer-house, orchard, and small paddock. There is also a capital yard, with fowl-house, &c., &c., and two wells, which ensure to the premises a never-failing supply of good water. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, four doors South of the Empire Office.

TO LET, those Two newly erected Shops and Dwelling-houses, in George-street South, adjoining Commerce Hall, and between Messrs. Chapman's iron store and Christ Church. They each contain large shop with cellar, 5 rooms, flagged kitchen, and good yard, with water laid on. Rent very moderate. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the Empire Office).

TO LET, Two Family Residences, in Mona-terrace, Rushcutters' Bay, near the Darling Point Road, each containing six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and stable; neat garden in front; and yard, with good water, at the rear. Also a commodious House, in Smart's-buildings, No. 124 William-street, containing seven apartments. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the Empire Office).

TO DRAYMEN.—To LET, a good House in Brisbane-street, Parramatta-street, 4 rooms, stable, kitchen, and good yard, with water laid on. Rent, 10s. per week. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (4 doors south of the Empire Office).

TO LET, a genteel Cottage Residence in Elizabeth-street South, nearly opposite Cleveland House. It contains six good rooms, detached kitchen, shed, well of capital water, paddock, &c. The premises are in thorough order and repair, and immediate possession can be given. Rent £100 per annum. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door from the Empire Office.

TO LET, that Family Residence, No. 201, York-street, immediately opposite the Police Office adjoining the residence of Mr. Redman. It contains drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, kitchen—with range, laundry, and servant's room, good yard, with water laid on. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street, fourth door from the Empire Office.

TO LET, a newly erected well-finished dwelling-house, a few yards from the Newtown Railway Station, containing verandah, balcony, 4 good rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, yard with capital water, and a large piece of garden ground. The situation is elevated, and commands a beautiful view. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, 328, George-street (fourth door south of the Empire Office.)

TO LET, a Genteel Residence, No. 63, Stanley-street: a house containing five rooms, two attics, and a kitchen; large yard and a well of water, and the water laid on; lately occupied by Mr. Cain. Apply to Mr. THOMAS QUIGLEY, St. Patrick's Inn, Goulburn-street.

TO LET, an Office. Apply to Mr. GODDARD, engraver, Pitt-street, near Mr. Mort's passage.

TO LET, the House in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo lately occupied by Mr. Purkis, containing nine rooms; with flower garden, coach-house, and stable; poultry yards, washing and gig sheds. Water laid on, and every convenience for a respectable family. The key can be had at Mr. Quantock's, next door, in Judge-street. Apply to PURKIS and LAMBERT, 262, George-street.

TO LET, a House of eight rooms, with balcony and verandah, situated in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, five doors north of Liverpool-street. Taxes paid and water laid on. For particulars enquire at Mr. FRYER'S, 322, George-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, near Woodstock-terrace, a genteel Verandah Cottage, containing eleven rooms, garden in front and back, well of excellent water, kitchen, coach-house, stable, servant's room, and a good yard at the back. The premises are at present occupied by J. Buckley, Esq., M.P. For further particulars enquire on the premises, of Mr. TAYLOR. Possession can be given on the 24th February.

TO LET, furnished, Cumberland Lodge, Cumberland-place. Apply to Captain SCOTT.

TO BE LET, upon a lease, all that property situated at Camperdown, lately occupied by Mr. George Davis For particulars apply between 10 and 11, to H. M. JOSEPH Macquarie-place.

TO LET, in Sea View Terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Two Houses, well adapted for respectable families, the one containing seven rooms and kitchen, the other nine rooms and kitchen, with outhouses and good yard. The houses are beautifully situated and command a fine view of the Domain and Harbour. For keys and particulars of rent apply to LEWIS E. MURPHY, No. 353, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst; or Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

TO BE LET, at Liverpool, a substantial brick-built House, of four rooms and back yard, situate in Macquarie-street next door to Mrs. Graham's public-house, at 12s. per week, on a yearly lease. Apply to Mr. CHARLES BUNKER, Collingwood Cottage, Liverpool.

TO BE LET, at Petersham, a newly-erected brick Cottage of two rooms, with 1½ acre of garden soil, within half-a-mile of the railway station. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

TO BE LET, that commodious Family Residence, No. 55, Lower Fort-street, a few doors North of Windmill-street, containing eight rooms and suitable offices. Apply at Mr. FLAVELLE'S, next door; or to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

TO BE LET, a House in Liverpool-street (opposite Hyde Park), three doors east of Elizabeth-street. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Furnished, the House at present occupied by Mr. R. Nott, in the Edgecliffe Road, Double Bay; it contains every convenience for a respectable family, with good stabling, &c., and a tastefully laid-out garden. Apply on the premises, after 1 o'clock p.m.

TO INVALIDS.—To LET, Furnished or Unfurnished for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, Stratton, a cottage and grounds, within two miles of the Post Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, and about a furlong from Fortitude Valley—the cottage itself contains six rooms and a pantry; detached are a stone kitchen, dairy, bath-room, store, laundry, and two servants' rooms; there is a good flower garden and a kitchen garden and paddocks, fire-wood is supplied, there is also an abundant supply of water: the cottage overlooks the grounds of Newstead, the abode of the Government Resident, and commands a beautiful view of the river, and of a farm in full cultivation. For further particulars apply to Dr. WARREN, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; or Mr. JOHN M'CABE, George-street, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

TO LET, the Five Years' Lease of a Tobacconist's Shop in the best part of George-street. The stock can be taken at a valuation, if required. Inferior to none in Sydney for a wholesale and retail business. A most satisfactory reason for the present proprietor retiring. Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

TO LET.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD is instructed to DISPOSE OF the Goodwill, Fixtures, License, and Furniture (at a valuation, if wished) of a really good Family Hotel, near the wharves. The only reason for the proprietor having is continued ill-health. Mr. L. particularly recommends this hotel to the attention of business men; it would be worse than useless for any man to attempt to work an hotel who is not up to his trade. This has been abundantly proved by the numerous houses that have been lately in the market, but Mr. L. has yet to learn that there is a more lucrative and money making business than that of a licensed victualler. But the landlord and brewer must be thought of before the dogcart and the milliner; it is not a well appointed horse or a lancer's feather that has turned out such men as Samuels, Palmer, Moore, and Toogood, &c., it is their tact and unexceptional way of doing business. Then why should other men not come forward and emulate the above gentlemen? Mr. L. pledges himself the present is an opportunity that the right man cannot make a mistake in. Incoming small; and for all other particulars apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, No. 1, College buildings, 13, Jamison-street.

VACANT, at St. Kilda House, a Private Drawing-room and bedrooms. Woolloomooloo-street.

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